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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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MILK,
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	....	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	....	.....
13th „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	.....
10th „	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000	....	.....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
ALAZIE	4,147	Alliaud	3rd Sept. „
EBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. „
A	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. „
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
AKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
OTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
ETOROFU MARU	..	K Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
AKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
AGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
OYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

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Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT LIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERNED unless they are sent to the office within ten after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held argo warehoused or removed from the Landing

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LLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 6th Aug,	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Aug,	6 a. m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY 3rd Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Aug, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	Captain	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th „
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases, in dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of the kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 & 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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TOUCHES THE SPOT!

And is a Veterinary Homocea for all purposes.

'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.

If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter, and is harmless if any animal licks it, but insects, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Flies will avoid it.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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THE
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HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

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BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
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Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

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MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR
- MOTOR CARS,
- MOTOR CARRIAGES
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- WAREHOUSES,
- SHOPS,
- OFFICES and
- BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

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WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES,
CHEESE CAKES,
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BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—the often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

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DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
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5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

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MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

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MINIMUM OF REPAIRS—
MAXIMUM OF SALES
They go together with the Remington

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY AND EVERYWHERE.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PLOTS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of GROUND in the Property known as "Panthaky Wad'," near the Chowpaty Level Crossing, at the junction of Queen's Road and Charni Road, are FOR SALE. The Plots are open to full sea view and to breeze from all sides.

Plans can be inspected in the Office of SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, or of the Undersigned.

MISTRI AND BHEDWAR,
Architects.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE, at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 4th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 29TH JULY, 1908.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN BROAD GUAGE AND METRE GAUGE TRAINS ON AND FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1908.

DOWN TRAINS.

		Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.
Wadi ...	... Dep.	13-0	7-15	20-30
Hyderabad ...	... ,,	17-46	15-45	5-37
Secunderabad ...	Arrl.	18-5	16-10	6-0
	Dep.	18-30	...	9-45
Bezwada...	... Arrl.	4-55	...	23-35

UP TRAINS.

		Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.
Bezwada...	... Dep.	20-0	5-0	...
Secunderabad ...	Arrl.	6-30	18-25	...
	Dep.	7-0	19-0	8-30
Hyderabad	... ,,	7-28	19-42	9-5
Wadi ...	... Arrl.	12-5	3-35	16-25

On the Metre Gauge Section, the Local Mixed from Hyderabad to Nizamabad will be altered as under :—

Hyderabad	Dep.	12-35
Secunderabad	,,	13-20
Nizamabad	Arrl.	19-45

The Local Train service has been improved and extended.

For full particulars, see Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Acting Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN), DATED 27TH JULY, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

- MAFATA, late of Bengal, a female Mahomedan, Pilgrim.
- BAI JETBAI, widow of Bhawanji Chapsi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
- VINCENT VAUGHAN INGLES, late Permanent Way Inspector, at Ganeshganj (near Saugor, C.P.), on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.
- WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES, late Custodian, Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, European.
- ROSE HANNAH ELIZABETH DAVIES, wife of William Edward Davies, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
- IMAMUDIN AZIMBEG, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
- DAMODER LALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
- JAGANNATH BABAJEE, late of Bombay, Lingayat, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor.
- TOOKARAM BHAU KUTE, late of Bombay and Poona, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1908.

NOTICE.

THE Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, is prepared to accept Tenders for the RIGHT of REMOVAL of HIRDA and SHIKEKAI, out of Government Forests in the Satara District, for the year 1908-09. Tenders to be opened on the 17th August, 1908, at 12-30 A. M. (Standard Time), at the Divisional Forest Office, Satara, in the New Rajwada. The detail of the Form of the Tenders and all Conditions of Sale and other particulars obtainable on application at the Divisional Forest Office, Satara. Tenders may be sent by post or the applicant to come personally. Each tender, however, must be accompanied by a guarantee of Rs. 50 in notes or cash.

D. R. S. BOURKE,
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 29TH JULY, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

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Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao..........................Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 7.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,864 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collectors' New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward Nos. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoder Keshowji, on or towards the South by the property of Hiraji Damoolji, Rahim Somji and Rewoobai Bhiwaji Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Rahim Somji.

LOT No. 8.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collector's New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshowji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Hiraji Damoolji and partly by the property of Rewoobai and Bhiwani Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Water passage, and on towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 9.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,914 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. 11,937, Old Survey No. none and new Survey No. 1/1910 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Doninigos Felecia no Valles and another, and partly by the property of Sebastian Pereira, on or towards the South by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshavji, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxumon Yeshwent Cowlee, and others.

LOT NO. 10.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 562 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. 11937, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1910, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Sebastian Pereira, on or towards the South by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshavji, on or towards the East by the water passage, and on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 11.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Part of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, except the one belonging to Ananta Vithal, the land covered by which has been let out on Fazandari tenure, situate, lying and being, at Agar, Lower Mahim, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4925 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148-240-355, Collector's New No. 3743, Old Survey No. 472 and New Survey No. 1793, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward Under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Morobs Trimbukji and now of Madon Pandooraing, on or towards the South by the property of Soonbai, widow of Ram Bhasker Javle, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Haji Adamji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Jagojee Cowlee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

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BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1908.

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RESERVE FUND.............	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, }
C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR..........................	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,380

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE : BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING

COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & HUDDERSFIELD, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 3.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, in an Established English Engineering Agency Business; Capital required about Rs. 25,000 for stock and further developments.

Apply for particulars to
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

ENGLAND, SEVENOAKS, KENT.—FOR SALE or TO BE LET unfurnished, Gentleman's Country Residence, south-west aspect, beautiful view, Billiard Room 40 by 20, large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 6 Bedrooms and 2 Dressing Rooms, Bath Room, modern stabling for 4 horses all heated by hot water, garden about 2 acres, near Station, Town, Churches, two miles from golf links. Apply SPAIN BROS. & Co., 45, London Wall, London, E.C., England.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

SPARLING'S PATENT LOCKS and PADLOCKS are Second to None anywhere. They do not "Compete," for Sparling's means "Sterling value," and Quality is everything. Telegrams :—Sparlock.

SPARLING'S "C. Department" Padlocks are sold at CHEAPEST possible rates, with Detector and Protector, and have NO EQUAL for strength and durability, at their prices! SPARLING'S PATENT LOCK WORKS, Aligarh, U. P.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla N First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS : GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street.

For full particulars apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W. H. Hood, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Newport, with a general cargo and Mr. W. Lowman as a passenger.

THE City Line steamer City Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H. Findlay, will sail to-day for Antwerp, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain F. Phleuz, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 12 cabin 115 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,842 tons, Captain E. Nitsche, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons. Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi. with mails a general cargo and the following passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 30th July should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The following telegram, dated Rangoon, the 29th instant, has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon 688 Port Officer, Bassein, reports that the Porian Shol Buoy has gone adrift and will be replaced, when the weather permits.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr Farewell ......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream

H M S Perseus.........Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 31.

Arcadia.........3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.........2324 Fruin Hill ....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.......2936 Cubbin.....................T Morrison & Co
Braziliana ....2458 Tamblyn ....Cargo Bros Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.........2005 Watson.................Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale ......3099 Kidd...Baltimore...W & A G & Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirley..............2275 Watson ......W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar ....4601Billett .... W & A G & Co
Kenley............2429 Wilson ......W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Monsoori ......1785 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Mombassa......2786 English ....F Muir & Co
Nowne! Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab..........2041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Oriental............3085 Snow ....P & O Co
Persia..........4198 Haughton ....P & O Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa ......2442 Parett........ ...W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa............1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia ....2050 Chidley ....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378Ward ....Bombay Co
Spring burn....3175 Crasth-Craite........W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah ....Shah S N Co
Virawa...........2116 Carre....Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Umzumbi.......2138 Miller.................................R A Willis
Xima ....146 Mahomed.........................Shah S N Co
15 Goalpara....1500 Bishop ....N F M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan Mackinnon3049Smith ...N F Finlay Muir & Co
B Othello........3327 Brodley...Hull 7-8 Finlay Muir & Co
D&E Chupra 3954 Henderson Antwerp 10-8 M M & Co
G Moshtari....1110 Core...Busreh ..1-8..B & P S N Co Ld
H Naderi.....1164 Gray ...Busreh ......9-8 B & P S N Co
K Labuan....2293 Ross...Dunkirk ......3-8 W & A G & Co
L Satrunj:....547 Hoosein K'chi 4-8 N F Bo S N Co Ld
M Mahanadi547 Fakeera Repairing. N F Bo S N Co Ld
O Mozaffari.1387 Molohy...R S Ports 4-8 B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels.3554Schmidt....K'chi ...9-8 W & A G & Co
Q Sabarmati524 Mahomed Repairing NF Bo S N Co Ld

H W P D

Sarasvati....443 Ismail....K'chi ...31-7N F Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester Findlay...K'chi 1-8 K N & Co
2 Britannia...1970Garrick...L'pool 3-8 W & A G & Co
3 Trafford Hall 3434 Hood. 1-8...Dunkirk K N & Co
6 Malta ...3900 Shanghai ......Powell...4-8 P & O Co
7 Takasaki Maru 2943 Mocker Kobe 4-8 N Y Kaisha
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
9 Kaiser......1714Pohlenz ...Z'bar ...1-8 A Strandes
10&11 Gute's3528 Frederickton K'chi 6-3W & A G& Co
12 Arabia...4167Spicer ....London......1-8 P & O Co
16 Kasara......505Cutbush.......Busreh ...3-8 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Persia s	Haughton...	London, July 10

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Hyndford s ....,... Linga s	Horne.......... Rothwell........	Philadelphia. Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Trafford, Hull-Hood for Dunkirk.
„ City of Manchester, Findlay for Antwerp via Karachi.
Steamer Kaiser Pohlenz for Zanzibar etc.
„ E. F. Ferdinand, Nitsche for Trieste.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 28th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Calaba, left Portsaid on the evening of the 30th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Chanda, left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Hongkong for Singapore, on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru arrived at Hongkong to-day.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the home- Mails of the 25th instant arrived Aden at 10 p.m., ursday the 30th inst.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
15	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
25	Anatolia	Coast
25	Blackwell	London
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Nadir	Calcutta
28	Lindula	Negapatam
28	Palamcotta	Rangoon
28	Twingone	Rangoon
28	Manin	Venice
29	Nizam	Bombay
29	Thongwa	Straits
29	Moltkefels	New York
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

◆

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—27 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 54 bales wool, M Rowjidas; 4 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed; 8 bales wool, K Rakhaldass; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 43 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—90 cwts gum, 105 turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chuppra s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 2,600 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 130 cwts horns, Esmail Mahomed; 256 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 275 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—250 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 550 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 102 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 200 bales cotton fly, C Heerjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Labuan s—650 cwts horns, Esmail Mohomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—45 bales silk raw, Cox and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasa Maru s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co.

Malta s—400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 cases Indian condiments, Manockji Poonjeajee and Sons; 48 cwts senna leaves, 90 cwts googur, Tackersey Canji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 45 cwts gum, 17 cwts coffee, C M Bhesania.

Malta s—18 cases Indian Condiments, Manockji Poonjeaji and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—5 cases Indian condiments, Manockji Poonjeaje and Sons.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

INJUSTICE AT A MARINE INQUIRY.

Master's Certificate Returned by the Board of Trade.

◆

The following correspondence has taken place between the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and the Board of Trade, in respect to the infliction of a punishment of 12 months' suspension of the Certificate of the Captain of the s.s. "Amaryllis," the Marine Inquiry taking place at Colombo in February last :—

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
Liverpool, 23rd May.

The Assistant Secretary (Marine Department).

Sir,—Having now received the Official Report (No. 7152) of the Formal Investigation held in the District Court of Colombo on the 26th February, 1908, into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s.s. "Amaryllis," I am directed by the Guild to lay certain facts of this case before you, feeling that they should be brought to the notice of the Board of Trade.

The Court was presided over by the District Judge, Colombo, assisted by two nautical assessors. According to the official "Rules relating to Shipping Casualties, and the conduct of Ships' Officers," which are in vogue in Ceylon, Rule 29 reads as follows:

(1) Where the investigation involves or appears likely to involve the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or mate, but not of an engineer, at least two assessors shall be appointed from Class I.

According to Part II of these Rules assessors under Class I. must be of the following status :

(a) Five years' service as a master in the merchant service, of which two years must have been service in command of a sailing ship with a certificate of competency.

(b) Five years' service as master in the merchant service, of which two years must have been service in command of a steamship with a certificate of competency.

The Guild are informed that neither of the assessors who acted in this case have seen service at sea as specified under the foregoing Class, and the proceedings would therefore appear to be "ultra vires." On this ground alone I am to ask that the Board of Trade will be pleased to quash the decision in so far as the suspension of the Mater's certificate is concerned.

In the event, however, of the Board of Trade deciding that there has been no infringement of the official Regulations in this case, the Guild desire to respectfully draw attention to certain facts connected with it, which, it is submitted, fully warrant the intervention of the Board.

I am, in the first place, to enclose copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. E. R. Williams, solicitor at Colombo, who was retained by Captain Lash to watch his interests at the Inquiry. Although we understand that, as a result of recent changes, certain important alterations are to be made in regard to the procedure of Marine Inquiries in India, it has hitherto been the practice at Marine Inquiries in India and Ceylon to make charges against those involved in a shipping casualty. When such charges have not been made it has been assumed that, whilst it was considered necessary to hold an Inquiry, there was nothing which would involve culpability on the part of anyone who might be connected with the casualty. In the present instance the questions framed for the consideration of the Court by the Principal Collector of Customs at Colombo were as follows :—

1.—What was the cause of the accident?

(a) Was the accident due to want of proper precautions by the Master in the navigation of the vessel, or

(b) to causes beyond the control of the Master?

There is no mention or suggestion of punishment in these questions, and on the conclusion of the evidence, Counsel conducting the proceedings stated that he had nothing further to add to the questions The solicitor acting for Captain Lash naturally surmised from this that those responsible for the Inquiry were not of opinion that any punishment was warranted, nor indeed expected. Consequently he felt that it was not necessary to take up the time of the Court in establishing any defence.

Looking upon the case as seriously as the Court evidently did from their decision, it would have been only fair and just had they suggested to Captain Lash's solicitor that, before giving judgment, they would be glad to hear anything which could be advanced in the Captain's favour.

According to Mr. E. R. Williams, no suggestion whatever was made of this kind; he was not asked to address the Court, and the decision which was arrived at was an astonishing one in so far as Captain Lash was concerned.

Evidence as to strong currents existing about the time of the stranding of the "Amaryllis" is to be found in two letters—copies of which are enclosed —which, after the stranding referred to, were in quite a spontaneous manner forwarded to Captain Lash by two long-experienced shipmasters in the persons of Captain J. Stephen, of the s. s. "Loch Tay," and Captain R. Forsyth, of the s.s. "Fernley" The personal experience of these gentlemen goes a long way in accounting for the stranding of the "Amaryllis."

Having regard to the procedure of the Court in this case, to the fact that under a wrong, but perfectly justified impression that it was considered unnecessary to offer any explanation in defence of the way in which the "Amaryllis" was navigated, and to the important information supplied by Captain Stephen and Forsyth, the Guild most respectfully urge that the Board of Trade would be fully justified in quashing the decision, or at least that part of it which suspends Captain Lash's certificate for twelve months, and thereby inflicts upon him a grievous hardship.

But whatever the Board of Trade may decide in this respect, and assuming that they can not see their way clear to do this, the Guild instruct me to say that the severity of the treatment which has been meted out to Captain Lash has caused the greatest indignation throughout the profession. That the profession is not alone in such an opinion is evident from certain comments on the judgment —copy also enclosed—which appeared in a recent number of "Syren and Shipping."

For a period approaching thirty years Captain Lash has served in the firm of Messrs. Joseph Robinson and Sons, of North Shields. According to the testimony of this firm—a copy of a statement handed by them to Captain Lash on the 8th inst. is enclosed—he has proved a thoroughly competent reliable, and efficient officer and shipmaster. For over twenty-two years he has commanded certain of their vessels with the utmost credit and with no accidents, except of a minor character, happening to his ships.

Yet, in utter disregard of this splendid and exceptional record, the Court of Inquiry under notice have inflicted upon him the cruel and drastic punishment of suspending his certificate for no less a period than twelve months.

In the case of such a man facing a Court of Inquiry in the United Kingdom under similar conditions it is practically without doubt that, even had he been held to be blameworthy, no punishment would have ensued.

The case presents itself of a merchant shipmaster who, after a long and unsullied record and one of a quite exceptional character, is unfortunate enough to meet with an accident, and the result of it is that the means of earning his livelihood are witdheld from him for twelve months, and a stigma which can never be effaced is placed upon his professional career.

If the Board of Trade are, as before stated, unable to cancel the decision as to Captain Lash's certificate, the Guild earnestly trust that they will exercise the prerogative of mercy at their command in returning Captain Lash's certificate without awaiting the expiration of the full term of suspension, or at least that they will considerably reduce the period of suspension. Such an action would command the gratitude of the profession, and at the same time it would be rendering an act of simple justice to a member of it who has been dealt with in a most cruel and unjustifiable way.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

Marine Department, Board of Trade, 9th July.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd May last, respecting the decision of the Court of Inquiry at Colombo into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s.s. "Amaryllis," I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have given the matter their careful consideration, and have decided to return to Mr. Lash his certificate at once.

I am to add that they have written to him to this effect at his address at South Shields.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL.

The Secretary, The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
Liverpool, 10th July.
The Assistant Secretary (Marine Department),
Board of Trade.
M-14575.

Sir,—On behalf of the Guild I beg to respectfully acknowledge your communication of yesterday's informing us that as a result of the kind consideration you have extended to the case of the late Captain Lash, of the s.s. "Amaryllis," the Board of Trade have decided to at once return his certificate to him. It is with great regret that we have to report that since we addressed our representations on behalf of Captain Lash he has been attacked by a sudden illness, which proved fatal in its results. Nevertheless, we greatly appreciate the decision at which the Board of Trade have arrived, and it will be a source of some consolation to Captain Lash's widow and relatives in the sore bereavement they have sustained.—I am, &c.

(Sd.) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

◆

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	31	2	25 p. m.	0	33
Suez	31	2	25 p. m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Turkish Route Right (31-7-08).
Cable Assab Massonah interrupted (29-7-08).

IN the House of Commons on the 7th instant, in reply to Mr. C. Harmsworth, Mr. Churchill stated that the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom during the past financial year from British possessions and foreign countries respectively were as follows :—British possessions, 277,860,575 lbs. ; foreign countries, 39,204,745 lbs. ; total, 317,065,320 lbs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

CABRAL—In loving memory of Janet Kidd, the beloved wife of Edward G. Cabral, who departed this life at Bombay, Sassoon Docks, on the 2nd August 1906. Sadly missed and deeply mourned. R. I. P.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARDEW—July 9, at St. Aldwyns, Park Avenue, Dover, the wife of Capt. P. A. Cardew, Royal Garrison Art., of a son.

C USINS—July 13, at Oaklands, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. A. G. T. Cusins, R. E., of a son.

H ARRIS—July 13, at 6 Eccleston Square, S. W., the wife of Capt. H. H. Marshall Harris, Highland Light Inf., of a son.

KAYSER—July 11, at Misterton Hall, Lutterworth, the wife of Capt. Frank Kayser, of a son.

KING—July 3, at 12 Camden Crescent, Bath, the wife of Austin Michael King, of a son.

LAMBTON—July 10, at 15 Bolton Street, W., the wife of the Hon. Claud Lambton, of a son.

RITCHIE OF DUNDEE—July 9, at 18A, Collingham Gardens, S. W., Lady Ritchie of Dundee, of a son.

GREAT REX—July 10, at Melrose, Plumstead Common, S. E, the wife of Jas. Burnell Great Rex, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. Lond, of a daughter.

WATHERSTON—July 10, at The Elms, Northwick Park Road, Harrow, the wife of Charles Fell Watherston, of a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—July 10, at 19 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Lady Muriel Willoughby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKWORTH—THOMAS—July 9, at Christ Church, Newport, Mon., Humphrey, son of Col. Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., C. B., to Margaret Haig, daughter of D. A. Thomas. Esq., M. P.

OMMANNEY—TREHANE—July 8, at St. Peter's, Newlyn, Cornwall, John Lacon, son of Col. E. L. Ommanney, C. S. I., to Mary (May) Warrin, daughter of Mr. J. Trehane.

OWEN—TODD—July 11, at St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, Devon, Chailes Douglas Owen, of the 2nd batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., to Mary Leila, daughter of Col. T. F. Todd, formerly commanding the 1st batt. of the Wiltshire Regt.

SLADE—FRANKS—July 11, at St. Jude's Church, Courtfield Gardens, John Godfrey Slade, M.D., son of the late G. P. Slade, of New South Wales, to Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Whitmore Franks, Royal Sussex Regt.

TULLOH—STRADLING—July 13, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Major George Swinton Tulloh, son of the late Major Thomas Tulloh, Indian Army, and Norah Anstice, daughter of R. A. Stradling.

WHETHERLY—HOLMES—July 11, at St. Andrew's Church, Tilmanstone, Kent, William Stobart Whetherly, captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Col. Whetherly, to Marjorie Isabel, daughter of Mr. W. E. Holmes.

DEATHS.

BEBB—July 4, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Fleet-Paymaster Lawrence Arthur Bebb, R. N., his Majesty's ship "Britannia," aged 44.

FARMER—July 8, at Peterley Manor, Great Missenden, Sir William Farmer, aged 77.

GRANT—July 9, on board s y. Gelert, at Dartmouth, Vice-Admiral William Burley Grant, retired.

MARTIN—July 9, at Montpellier House, Wanstead, Essex, Harry Seymour Derisley, son of Comdr. Harry C. Martin, R. N., aged 30.

PAULET—July 9, in London, St. John Claud Paulet, son of the late Lord George Paulet, aged 69.

WOOD—July 13, at 43 Prince's Gate, S. W, Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., aged 50.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

R EID—July 25, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. D. Reid, 81st Pioneers, of a son.

TOOHEY—July 26, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. W. Toohey, (Kapknarrah Jute Mills), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STOTESBURY—EAGLES—July 22, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. F. W. Heycock, Henry Dudley Wood Stotesbury, Survey of India, youngest son of William Stotesbury, Survey of India (Rtd.), to Mary Esther Caroline, second daughter of Henry Eagles, late Camtproller, Mysore Accounts.

DEATHS.

CODD—July 26, at Palamcottah, Charles Raymond, the only child of Sergt. and Mrs. H. C. Codd, P. W. D., from cholera.

EDWARDES—July 19, in England, suddenly, G. C. L. Edwardes, late Manager of Tara T. E., Doom Dooma, Assam.

ROSS—JONES—July 27, at Teliapara Tea Estate, Sylhet, F. Ross Jones, Senior, formerly Manager of Amo Tea Estate.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1-6m.; High water, 1-20m.; 1-50a.; Low water, 7-1m., 8-2a.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A." team vs. Ahmednagar, away. "B." Team vs. Bombay Mahomedan C. C., home ground.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-54m., 2-16a.; Low water, 7-42m., 3-36a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, August 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-45a.; Low water, 3-15m., 9-14a.

Tuesday, August 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 13m. ; High water, 3-15m., 3-20a.; Low water, 8-52m., 9-57a.

Wednesday, August 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-39 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m. ; High water, 4-6m.. 4-5a, Low water, 9-39m., 10-49a.

Thursday, August 6.—Bank of Bombay, annual general meeting, 4 p. m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 5-12m., 5-1a.; Low water, 10-59m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day Professor N. G. Welinker, M. A. LL. B., will deliver his fourth Address out of the Series on "The position of woman in English Society" in the Hall of the Anjuman High School, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station at 6-30 p. m., S. T., when Mrs. John Anderson B. A., haskindly consented to preside. The usual class will meet on Sunday at 9 a.m. and will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A. Bar-at-Law.

— Latest Additions. —
SCENTS.
NEW PUMP ODORATORS.
FANCY GLASS SCENT DIFFUSERS.
TOILET POWDERS.
DAINTY POWDER BOXES
AND
SOAPS.
Manufactured in
—PARIS—
EXPRESSLY
FOR
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
36, MEADOWS STREET. BOMBAY.
AND
11, EAST STREET, POONA.

FIRE AT CLARK ROAD.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in a jowli hut belonging to Malari Vithu, a Hindu, in Clark road. The fire spread to four adjoining huts, and before further damage was done it was put out by the fire-engines which arrived from Byculla and Chinchpoogly. The five huts were completely destroyed and with them a bullock, a calf, and three goats were burnt to death. The damage is estimated at Rs. 120 and the cause of the fire is believed to be careless bidee-smoking.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-day the 1st instant instead of yesterday as previously notified.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Malta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-15 a.m., on Tuesday the 4th instant Parcel mail for China close at 10-30 a.m.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

Polka	Boshaft.........................	Ziehrer
Overture.........	Poet and Peasant.........	Suppe
Valse	Reve de Jeunesse..........	F Lambert
Selection.........	The Spring Chicken......	Ivan Caryll
Landler	Two Little Comrades......	Otto Langey
Selection.........	Duchess of Dantzic.........	Ivan Caryll

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS IN SALSETTE.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie said that Government intended appointing a special officer to investigate and report on the feasibility of "Improved Communications in Salsette."

But before this is undertaken it would be highly desirable that the District Authorities looked to the most urgent needs of carrying on the necessary repairs, etc., to the existing Local Fund Roads communicating with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line as far as Bhyandar.

Of all these roads, the Borivli-Gorai road, and above all that portion of it running from the Borivli Creek into the village of Gorai, is quite in a delapidated condition and consequently unfit for either vehicular traffic or pedestrians.

It is really surprising, as I learn from enquiries that the Taluka Local Board annually wastes thousands of rupees merely on the repairs of this portion of the road alone, that it should day after day be allowed to go from bad to worse in the very eyes of the authorities concerned, who, it cannot be denied, have on and again been petitioned, calling upon for necessary action; but unfortunately all such petitions have been shelved in and repose in the Mamlatdar's 'Kacherry,' without being replied to or even acknowledged.

I could not do better than ask your readers to imagine the misery and trials one has to undergo during the monsoons on this portion of the road in treading ankle deep and even, sometimes, knee-deep into the mud mingled with a copious sprinkling of sharp and pointed metal; of course the possibility of vehicular traffic being totally cut off at this time of the year.

The public would feel interested to learn of the mode and system of carrying on repairs adopted by the village contractor on this portion of the road.

The repairs are usually undertaken after the disappearance of the rains, by sprinkling metal and earth and then passing over it a bullock-roller only once. This is the herculean task, for the accomplishment of which the Local Funds are made to bleed to the tune of thousands and thousands.

It is to be hoped things will now be better done. —Yours, etc.

D. FERREIRA.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st August.

Mr. A. H. Glendinning having joined is posted to "B" Troop.

Mr. G. H. O. Stephenson having joined is posted to "C" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE following from the Straits illustrates the labour difficulties in that part of the world. It relates to a place up Perak way, where it has always been difficult to keep coolies. At last the Tamil labour force was reduced to two, a man and a woman. One night there was a row in the lines and the man murdered the woman. The Manager, however, took no steps against the man, but continued to report that he had "a small but settled force of Tamil labour."

THE LIMIT OF AGE.

◆

("Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us."

Now I had better start, straight off the reel with my age and my very true date of birth A.D. 18.—It takes some thought; as I have almost persuaded myself to the idea that I am only thirty-five. Though as a matter of fact, if you add ten years to that, it will be "The Truth, and nothing but the Truth," so there's my age. A. D. 1862. (I must admit that I don't like the look of it all)

I suppose I still look young, and perhaps that is why I have not bothered to remember my advancing years. But though the one may be as young as one feels! you may also feel as young as you look! still it won't make you as young as you once "was" So that settles it—After twenty-five, one slides into the quibble stage over age.—one no longer boasts of being young.—Up to that period you are distinctly youthful and so much younger than Mrs. Jones, who calls herself "quite a girl."

But time creeps on, it won't wait, and in five years you are Thirty—once you arrive there its a case of sticking; you never get much beyond the three tens—you laugh prevaricate, evade, the direct question of age—but you never, never tell the exact figure—Do you?

Men, are so very dense about age, and they are apt to flatter one, if you look nice for them and tell you "How young you look"!

The only men that do not flatter one, in that respect, are brothers. and first cousins, the brutes, they always make out their own sisters to be frightfully ancient—,and in the course of conversation are stupid enough to give their own age—and then say straight out "and you know Lillie is three years older than me—"(that is bad grammar too as well as bad manners)—and does give the show away. Naturally all women like to make the best they can of their appearances,—(which we all know are so deceitful—appearances, I mean—,and women too—) and look nice and pretty and young. Well that's how you look, and how you are—well that's how you feel. Come now the Truth—Feel, I sometimes feel a hundred. I really am nothing but a poor faked up thing, termed a woman.—I am just like a rare postage stamp, you pay a high price for—and when you come to float it off in water it goes to bits. So do I! So do you without your fakes; of Powder —Face Cream—Rouge—Lip Salve—Bust Improvers—Massage—Wrinkle Exterminater—Beauty Lotion—Freckle Remover—and the Lord knows what; like the poor little stamp—warranted genuine—you just go to bits.

Of course you can always argue like this. "I used to be nice a few years ago"—(some few years ago.) But why cling to that like a limpet? "Good hair and skin, nice figure, lovely teeth. A1 manners —and no beastly side. That's what some men used to say about me.—And now some still say "What jolly hair you have; would'nt I love to see it down." (Would they? A shock—it does come down and it comes off too—and costs a lot!) "Lovely Soft Skin, and such a pretty colour." They little know the pots, and pots, and pots and pots—of different things, I try. "You have such a trim figure" (oh, the agony of the new style of "Cages") —"I like to see you smile, and when you show all your teeth,"—etc. (I can't say they are not white, and even. I think that is what spoils them as a set. I mean to get Mr. Palavar to chip out a little bit of one (it won't hurt me).

—Now Manners—I haven't got any now—"Manners Maketh Man." We women are not included in this proverb.

One does not keep "limpetting" (this word is patented),—on to manners, they are too glaring and girlish after thirty; and lead you into becoming either a toady or a Society Humbug,—(both of which I hate).

One rather adopts an abrupt style, smart repartee, and may be the slightly risque conversation that accompanies short green drinks, at the club, amongst a few of the "faithful."

Oh Lord—why can't we be natural, and give up trying to attract the opposite sex? But to be natural, you want to be as prehistoric as Eve—(before the fall.) And you know what that means,—(absence of——

The more clothes you wear the more unnatural you are with your blushes, and your simpers, and your futile attempts at "Lost Youth." Why the very garments on your back, (which your husband pays for, so unwillingly are put on to please, who? "your hubby?" Rather not—it's the other man, and in every chapter of Life there is always "The Other Man."

Do we ever ask to be delivered from the other man —Sometimes—just when we have a blue fit on (the times we feel a hundred) we say: I will forget Him.

But at the same time, we really don't make much effort. Its only a passing phrase; only a little sop to our conscience which may be causing some slight discomfort, in the pricking stage.

So why kick against the pricks?..............Why ....kick?

"VERITAS."—

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Persia," July 31.

◆

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia" Commander W. H. Haughton, with the English mails of the 24th July, arrived in harbour yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bremner, Miss
Buck, Revd P M
Bulk, Miss C E
Cronan, Mrs and child
Dunlop, Mrs F C S and 2 infants
Dunlop, Capt F C S
Dickson, Major J H
Dease, Miss M
Griffiths, Mr R H
Hill, Mr and Mrs E B
Houlder, Nurse H
Harris, Mr J
Jolly, Mr A B
Kennedy, Miss C
MacDonald, Mrs W
Missmore, Mrs J H
Novis, Mrs M A, child and infant
Parker, Mrs L S
Richards, Mr H C
Street, Mr C
Shepherd, Mr W R
Sullivan, Mr P G
Sevestre, Mr J A S
Thomas, Mrs G E
Welch, Mr T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr C D
Burton, Lt R C
Burt, Mr and Mrs H P
Campbell, Mr E G
Cooper, Major W G
Coryton, Mr R W
Delves, Mr and Mrs H R
Donetil, Mr C W
Deacon, Mr H C
Edwards, Mrs W H
Forbes, Hon G S
Ghose, Mr M M
Gall, Mr and Mrs R L B
Ghose, Mrs M M
Gregory, Mr J
Hammell, Mr H J
Ingham, Mr T E
Klopp, Mr C G H
Lindguret, Mr J H
Moschovis, Mr W G
Michie, Mr A W
Monkhouse, Capt
Marwood, Col
Mackworth, Capt N
Morgan, Mr R L
Metha, Mr S C H
Mushram, Mr S
Nicol, Mr and Mrs A
Notman, Miss D
Oldham, Capt L
Ozzard, Major F R
Richards, Mr F J
Reid, Mr John
Shaw, Mr N V
Shaw, Mr V G
Suteta, Mr F R
Smith, Mr A
Swany, Lt-Col J H
Speller, Capt T
Wills, Mr C V
Waring, Lt J
White, Major W W
Williamson, Miss A

FROM BRINDISI.

Asser, Mr O
Boughey, Mr G M
Cartwright, Major G S
Ewan, Mr J B
Miles, Mr W T
Newson, Mr S W
Tosh, Mr C W
Tosh, Mr A

FOR KARACHI.

Carnegie, Capt G P
Jaber, Mr
Trench, Lt C F
Thacker, Major
Wore, Major H H

FOR RANGOON.

rquith,

SUFFERING WAS BEYOND WORDS

Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies, but Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the

CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER

"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the first, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still, he kept persevering with all the things heard or read of. As his condition gradually became worse under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner had one sore healed than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really most distressing. The pain he suffered is beyond words. His work necessitates placing his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative again resorted to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and in this way sixteen months dragged by. During this time I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His case having become so serious, you can imagine how thankful he was when he found that he had the right remedy in Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. I pronounce Cuticura Remedies to be of simply marvelous power. Mrs. E. Spalding, 142a, Dennett Rd., W. Croydon, nr. London, Nov. 26, 1906."

A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

A. B. C. GUIDE TO MOTORISTS.
ACCUMULATOR. FULLER.

NON-CORRODING GREASE-CUP TERMINALS SPLENDID FINISH.

PLATES GUARANTEED FINEST MATERIALS HIGHEST POSSIBLE CAPACITY EFFICIENCY AND DURABILITY

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET. FULLER

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

PATENT HIGH SPEED COIL FULLER.

"Trembler and Non-Trembler Midget and Mite."

"A triumph of Electrical skill, and its effects must be seen to be believed." The Motor.

20,000 SPARKS PER MINUTE.

Fuller Magnetos. High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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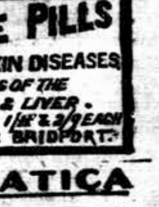

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 13, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Consular authorities at Tabriz participated in any way in the recent pacification of that city through the agency of the Russian Consulate.

Mr. J. A. Pease said that so far as the information in the possession of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs went, and it depended on telegrams, his Majesty's Consul did not in any way intervene in the internal affairs of Persia.

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCHES IN MILITARY STATIONS.

Mr. Charles Price asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount granted by this country for the support of Episcopalian Churches connected with military stations in India, and under which vote it is taken; whether any grant is given for the same purpose by the Council or Government in India; and, if so, how much.

Mr. Buchanan: Nothing is granted from British revenues for the support of Episcopalian or other churches at military stations in India. The hon. member will find full particulars of the charges for ecclesiastical establishments borne on the revenues of India in a return presented to the House on March 3 last.

THE TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

On Tuesday, July 14.—Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the sedition case recently tried at Tinnevelly, in the south of India in which Subramania Siva has been sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, and Chidambaram Pillay to transportation for life; whether he can state what the specific charges were in this case and by what court the offenders were tried, and whether any appeal will lie to a higher court.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India reported that the proceedings in question were instituted under sections 124 (a) and 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code and that the result of the trial was as stated, except that the punishment was transportation in both cases. The charges are understood to have had reference to speeches in February and March last which preceded the serious rioting at Tuticorin and Tinnevelly. The case was tried before the Sessions Judge at Tinnevelly; an appeal lies to the High Court at Madras.

Mr. Rees asked whether the comprehensive rights of appeal provided by the law of India were ever denied to any class or nationality, whatever the offence committed.

Mr. Buchanan: Certainly these two persons have full right of appeal.

THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT,

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the military operations which resulted in the sacking of the Persian Parliament house and the suppression of the Parliament were directed by Col. Liakhoff; whether the orders received by this officer were sanctioned by a responsible Minister as provided by Article 45 of the Persian Constitution, to which the Shah of Persia had sworn to remain faithful; and, if not, whether the action of Col. Liakhoff had the approval of the two Powers signatory of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Sir E. Gery: I do not know what part Col. Liakhoff took in these events, nor have I seen the text of the article of the Persian Constitution referred to; Col. Liakhoff was in the employment of the Shah, and his Majesty's Government are not called upon to express any opinion upon the proceedings of the Persian Government, which do not affect British interests.

PRICE OF OPIUM.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What has been the average price obtained month by month during the first six months of 1908 for a chest of opium at the auction sales in Calcutta, and what price was estimated in the Budget for the current year.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is 1,411 rs., and to the second 1,300 rs.

THE REPORT OF THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

Mr. Shackleton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received the Report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the hours of labour and other conditions of factory life in India; and, if so, when will it be published and will it contain the minority report.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has received the Report. He proposes to present it as soon as ever the necessary supply of copies is received from India. The minutes of dissent will be included.

SOLEMNISATION OF MATRIMONY IN UNCONSECRATED MILITARY CHAPELS.

Mr. Pirie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the solminisation of matrimony cannot be performed in unconsecrated military chaples without a special license; whether there are instances in which licenses to marry have been granted to unconsecrated civil chapels; and, if so, whether there is any ecclesiastical, legal, or military obstacle to granting licenses to marry to all military chaples in India which are unconsecrated; and, if so, what are these obstacles.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is advised that by the law in India an Anglican clergyman may solemnise a marriage in an unconsecrated building, provided it is a place where worship is generally held according to the forms of the Church of England. There appears, therefore, to be no necessity for a special license in such cases.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

When the House went into Committee on the Finance Bill an amendment to the First Clause was moved by Mr. Snowden substituting 3d. for 5d. as the amount of the duty on tea. He condemned indirect taxation on general grounds and said he proposed this reduction as a step towards the abolition of all forms of such taxation. The amount of indirect taxation estimated to be raised in the current year was sixty-eight millions of which more than ten millions was to be raised by taxation upon food. Last financial year the amount of revenue raised by food taxes was about thirteen and a half millions. We had more than two millions families with an income of within 1*l.* a week. The indirect taxation of last year imposed on them a burden of 6*l.* 17s. 6d. per family, which was equal to an income-tax of 2s. 8d. in the pound. The indirect taxation on articles of food only was equal to an income-tax of 7d. a pound. Whether the one burden or the other were considered, it was far too oppressive. The poor man and the richman were very unequally situated in this matter. The poor man spent as much upon taxable articles as the rich man spent. He consumed just as much tea as his wealthy neighbour. While the individual taxation paid by a man with 1*l.* a week was equal to an income-tax of 2s. 8d. in the pound, the indirect taxation paid by a man with 2,000*l.* a year, earned income, including income-tax, was only 9 3-4d. in the pound. There was an income which ought not to be taxed at all. The State had no riget to exact taxation from a man whose income was so small that in his case taxation encroached upon the necessaries of life. A great deal was said nowadays about physical degeneration. The income of a large section of the population was too small to enable the people to provide themselves with the necessaries of a healthy physical condition. Whereas formerly the tea duty was twenty-five per cent. of the price of the article, to-day, owing to the fall in price, the tax represented at all events on the cheaper qualities something like 120 per cent. on the price of tea. Having regard to the number of hands that tea passed through before it reached the consumer, he calculated that the 5d. tax had grown to something like 7d. We were almost alone of all the nations in putting such a heavy tax upon a prime necessary of life. No other English-speaking nation taxed tea at all and in Germany he believed it was

ONLY 4D. IN THE POUND.

About ninety per cent. of the tea imported came from India, and he claimed the support of Unionist members for his proposal on the ground that it would benefit those who lived under the same flag as ourselves, (Laughter.) Turning to hon. members opposite, he reminded them that they were returned pledged to oppose the taxation of the people's food, but he could not draw, any distinction, as far as the consumer was concerned, between a tax upon corn and a tax upon tea. (Opposition cheers.) He believed tariff reform was making headway in the country. (Opposition cheers.) He was a free-trader, although he did not defend free trade by the same arguments as hon. members opposite. It would be very difficult for them in the country to oppose a tax upon manufactured articles when it was proved by their records that they maintained a tax upon tea, sugar, and other articles of consumption. If hon. members opposite wanted the strongest argument in favour of free trade, let them prove by their action they were not merely free-traders in theory, but were determined to realise the Radical idea—the free breakfast table.

Mr. Hobhouse thought the hon. member, when he claimed for his proposal that it was a moderate one, could not have had in his mind what such a reduction would involve. The surplus revenue of the year, as calculated in the Budget speech of the Prime Minister, was £245,000. At one fell swoop the hon. gentleman would reduce the whole of that credit balance and turn it into a deficit of over two millions. The balance was wholly in favour of direct as against indirect taxation. Direct taxation amounted to something like fifty-two per cent. of the total taxation, as against 48 per cent. indirect taxation, and this year there had been a very considerable reduction in the amount of indirect taxation by the reduction of the sugar duty. Out of some sixty eight millions of Customs and Excise, something like ten millions was raised by

TAXATION OF FOOD.

He accepted for the moment the figures of the hon. gentleman, but what about the taxation placed upon what were usually called the accumulations of wealth? The income derivable from death duties and income-tax totalled in the year from fifty-two to fifty-three millions—a very heavy, and yet not unreasonable, and perhaps not even the final charge which might be laid upon wealth as distinguished from articles of necessity. These figures showed that the Government laid as much as it was possible for the moment to lay upon the accumulations of wealth and as little as possible upon the necessaries of life. (Hear, hear.) He shared the hon. member's feelings when he said that ten millions ot taxation on food was an oppressive burden upon the poorer people of the country. There was no one who would not welcome, if financially possible, the realisation of that political programme once known as the free breakfast table. The hon. member appealed to tariff reformers as well as to those hon. members on his own benches when he said there was no essential difference between taxing tea and taxing corn. (Opposition cheers.) There was, however, this essential difference, that the former article could not be produced in this country while corn could be, and he hoped it always would be produced here.

Mr. Snowden: The hon. member does not grasp my point. I said that, so far as the pocket of the consumer was concerned, there was no difference between taxing corn and tea.

Mr. Hobhouse said he thought there was, because the price at which an article grown in this country could be sold was much more protected by an import duty than an article which was not grown here. That was a commercial fact which the hon. member had not distinguished. There was no article, he was informed, which brought in so large a percentage of the taxation imposed by the Exchequer as tea, and there was no nation which consumed so much tea per head of the population as we did in this country. (Hear, hear.)

AN EX-EXCHEQUER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that with regard to the tea duty he had often expressed his desire to see a reduction of the duty, or, at any rate, a reduction of a preferential kind for all tea imported from other portions of his Majesty's dominions. There was no article which responded more quickly to a reduction of duty than tea. By a striking reduction he believed it would be found that the Exchequer would not lose much, because what would be lost per pound would be largely made up by the increase number of pounds consumed. But he had no sympathy with the main ground on which the hon. member proposed this motion, because it was avowedly proposed as a step in the abolition of all indirect taxation. The hon. member for Preston also proposed that no man should be indirectly taxed, but then he suggested that every man should be directly taxed. The proposal of the hon. member for Blackburn was the very antithesis of the proposal of the hon. member for Preston. It was that the poor should be exempt from taxation —what limit of income should constitute a poor man for the purpose the hon. gentlemen did not say —and that the necessary balance of revenue to meet the expenditure of the country should be secured by increasing the burdens of the rich. To exclude from taxation the great mass of the people of a country whose policy they controlled was not a safe or honest basis upon which any State could be built. (Hear, hear.) It might be justified in some oligarchy or autocracy where the great mass of the people had no share in the government but no sensible man or indeed honest politician who weight what he said would commit himself to such a doctrine in a country like this where there was a widely extending franchise, and where the policy of the Government was controlled by the great mass of the people. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member complained that indirect taxes pressed unduly upon the poor. Of course, if the one financial resource of the country was a single tax on tea or a single tax on corn, it would press unjustly upon the poor. But the taxation of the country must be considered as a whole, and, therefore, while much of what the hon. member said would be true if the tax on tea was the only tax, it became untrue when the tea tax was considered in relation to the rest of the fiscal system. It was no doubt, true that if they had but a small number of

INDIRECT TAXES,

and if they adopted the principle, which this country had adopted for many years, that indirect taxation should be placed—excluding alcohol—on articles of general consumption, none of which were produced here these indirect taxes would press invidiously upon the poor as compared with the rich. For that there were two remedies. One was to adjust that inequality by the proper use of direct taxation and the other was to extend the principle of indirect taxation so as to tax not merely the necessities of the poor but the luxuries of the well-to-do.

Mr. Soares said they were all anxious to tax the luxuries of the rich. Would the right hon. gentleman tell them how it could be done?

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he would explain if he were Chancellor of the Exchequer. But if the hon. gentleman was unable to see the number of luxuries that went untaxed which might be taxed he had a greater poverty of imagination than might be suspected. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Blackburn apealed to tariff-reformers for sympathy for his motion on the ground that ninety per cent. of the present supply of tea came from British possessions beyond the sea. He should be much more inclined to vote with the hon. gentleman had the hon. gentleman confined his proposed reduction to that ninety per cent. of the supply. Then the hon. gentleman appealed to free traders to support him on the ground that there was no essential difference between a tax on tea and a tax on corn. He was glad to have that admission from the hon. gentleman. What a pity he was not there to make it when the Prime Minister was so eloquent on the iniquity of a tax on corn. (Cheers.) The distinction which was attempted to be drawn between corn and other articles of general consumption was one of the flimsiest of the many preposterous prepositions which had been laid down in the course of recent financial debates. (Cheers.) Hon. members opposite had given promises recklessly and broadcast that they would vote for the reduction of the tea duty. Now was the time for the redemption of these promises. Or was it one more added to the expectations held out at the general election and disappointed in the course of the present Parliament? (Hear, hear.) He could not vote for the motion of the hon. gentleman from whom he differed on the whole subject of taxation. He could not take the responsibility of voting for the reduction of taxes, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer still proposed to keep on, unless he had an opportunity of proposing an alternative scheme as a whole. He would take no part in the division. When the time came for expressing an opinion on the Budget as a whole—on the third reading—he would give his vote against the Bill as unsound from beginning to end, as needing to be recast throughout, as a measure which must be condemned as a whole, but could not be amended in Committee. (Cheers.)

A SOCIALIST PROTEST.

Mr. Keir Hardie said that the statement that the rich man paid more indirect taxation on food than the poor man was one which he disputed. The amount spent in the household of a rich man on his servants was undoubtedly greater than the amount spent by a workman; but he maintained that the amount spent on the servants was part of the wages bill of the servants. (Hear, hear.) The food, indeed, was reckoned as part of the wages among the servants of the rich.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: Do wages go up and down then when the duty on tea is raised or lowered? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Keir Hardie said that what fixed wages was the cost of living, and if the cost of living was high then wages would be correspondingly high. Suppose that the servant of the rich had to purchase their own food, and that the cost of the food was raised fifty per cent. would the hon. members obtain their servants at the same rate of wages as before the rise took place? Certainly not. When, therefore the owner of an establishment paid his indirect tax on tea he was paying for himself and his servants and the amount paid for the servants came out of their wages. Tea was more commonly consumed in the homes of the poor than in the establishments of the rich. The tax on wine was, when compared with tea, an infinitesimal proportion of the price of the article. On tea the tax was over 100 per cent. of its selling value; on champagne it was but twenty per cent. John Stuart Mill had laid it down as an axiom that taxation should not come from the necessities of life of the poor, but from the surplus income of the rich and the well-to-do. If, however, the taxes were taken out of the incomes of the very poor they were still further reducing the very low standard of living already existing. It was little short of a crime to put these taxes on the underpaid poor, and he suggested that legislation should be so ordered by the House as to ensure for every worker the means of earning a competence and of preventing the enormous incomes from accumulating that had been extracted out of the life, misery, and suffering of the poor. Finally, he suggested that money, to give effect to the suggestion of his hon. friend, could be obtained by a

GRADUATED INCOME TAX

on income tax exceeding 10,000l. a year.

Mr. Rees said that he could not support the amendment. While he was willing to see the present high rate of duty on tea reduced, he held that it did not follow that the amendment should be voted for, neither did it seem to be compatible with the principles of elementary consistency. The mover of the amendment spoke mildly in putting forward his proposal, but he had elsewhere spoken of the old-age pension scheme as a miserable instalment. Everybody was to have the benefits of social reform, but the Government must be left with the means to pay the bill. He had the fullest sympathy with the agitation for the reduction of the tea duty, both on account of the poor consumers who could not get drinkable tea at less than 14d a pound, and on account of the producers of Indian and Ceylon tea, an industry in which forty millions of British capital was invested and two millions of British subjects employed. He could not, however, vote for the amendment. It was inconsistent to press for this reduction of revenue while insisting upon social reforms that made the reduction of import duties impossible.

Mr. Hunt and Mr. Curran having spoken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to the Committee to bring the discussion to a conclusion. They had already debated the tea clause at unusual length. The Committee divided, and the numbers were: For the amendment, 91; against 230; majority against 139.

Mr. Fell moved an amendment providing that in the case of tea produced in any country forming part of the British Empire the duty should be 4d. per lb. He said that last year the then Chancellor of the Exchequer was not inclined to admit the likelihood of Chinese tea competing effectively with Indian tea, and the figures at the moment were in his favour. Things had changed materially since then, for the import of China tea, which was 5,900,000 lb. in 1905, rose in 1906 to 13,500,000 lb., and in 1907 to 19,000,000 lb. The

CONSUMPTION OF CHINA TEA,

therefore, was increasing rapidly, and it might become a dangerous competition with the tea of India and Ceylon, as the public taste in such matters could not be predicted. Natal also was growing tea, its export to this country having risen from 879 lb. in 1906 to 576,000 lb. in 1907; and it was proposed to cultivate the plaint in Uganda. These countries would, therefore, also benefit from the discrimination he proposed. He wanted by this amendment to secure to the growers in our great dependency and the Colonies that the great market of this country should be assured to them in the future.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to assent to the amendment for reasons which bore no relation at all to his views about colonial preference. The financial reasons against it were ample so far as he was concerned. Looking at the importation of China tea, as compared with the consumption of Indian and Ceylon tea, he did not think preference would make any very great difference, but in any case, if he felt inclined at all to levy a special tax as against the foreigner, he did not think he should begin with China, for China in trade treated us very fairly. There had been a considerable accession of trade with China during the last few years, it having more than doubled between 1885 and 1907.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he would not be thought unfaithful to the great cause of Imperial preference although he was not able to support his hon. friend. They had to treat the Budget as a whole, and, while he could conceive of a better Budget he felt bound to leave the responsibility of it whether as regards imposition or remission of taxation on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As to the extent to which foreign competition was likely to be a danger to the Indian and Ceylon tea trade he thought the effective competition of China tea was not to be measured wholly by the amount. No doubt a considerable amount of China tea was drunk by people who would not be deterred from using it by a slightly higher duty. He was disposed to anticipate keener competition, not so much from China as from Java. There was nothing which more quickly responded to a lower duty than tea, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could reduce the duty on Indian and Ceylon tea he would find a rapid increase of consumption even though the consumption of China tea remained stationary. While he should like to see a general system of preference established, the matter could not be conveniently dealt with piece-meal at the present moment, and he must leave the Government with the responsibility.

TEA IN OTHER COLONIES.

Mr. Ashley supported the amendment on the grounds of colonial preference and that the reduction of a penny in the tea tax was not sufficient materially to reduce the price to the consumer. India and Ceylon specially required some preference over the foreigner, while Natal deserved some sympathy in that House. The tea industry in that colony was in its infancy, but had made remarkable progress in the last two years. Its quality was nearly as good as the product of India, and preference would undoubtedly stimulate the industry. In the Shire Highlands and Uganda tea-growing had been taken up, and as these countries had been developed by British capital it was only reasonable that they should be assisted by preference.

Mr. Holt pointed out that the trade in tea from India and Ceylon had been built up from nothing in the last thirty years, without any preference whatever. Among the countries from which we imported tea was Japan, who would in 1911, be in a position to revise her tariff. We wished to send large quantities of our goods to Japan and if we discriminated against her tea we might, on the revision of her tariff find British manufacturers treated in a much worse way than they would otherwise have been. China had never asked us to send her tea but we had by force of arms continually backed up by diplomacy, insisted on her opening her markets to our goods and it would be a very immoral action if we now penalised her exports. If the policy of the amendment were adopted we should find steady opposition to the exportation of British produce to China which was a market that we had done a good deal to cultivate and that had responded very well and promised a great future. Holland, as a free trade country, had treated us almost better than any other country and if we acted in a hostile way towards the Dutch East Indies we should be putting ourselves in a very foolish position by starting a tariff war with a nation with whom we had always been on very good terms. The Committee divided, and the numbers were: For the amendment, 34; against, 251; majority against 217. Clause 1 was agreed to.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Wednesday, July 15,—Mr. Rees gave notice that on going into Committee on East Indian revenue accounts he would move: "That this House, while approving the reforms now under the consideration of the Government of India as suitable and sufficient in respect of questions with which they deal, is of opinion that the educational system in India stands in urgent need of reform."

Mr. Maclean also gave notice that he would call attention to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in India in connection with the provision of church accommodation for British soldiers other than those belonging to the Anglican Church, and move a resolution.

Mr. Weir also gave notice that he would call attention to the discontent and unrest now prevailing in India, and move for the appointment of a Committee of the house to inquire into and report thereon.

MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the mortality from plague India, for the period during which the epidemic has prevailed, works out to an average of about 2·135 per 1,000 of the population; whether the mortality from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom last reported was about 1·6 per 1,000 of the population; whether, having regard to the general rates of mortality prevailing among Eastern populations, the death rate from plague in India implies any greater failure to stay its ravages on the part of the Government of India than may be established against the administrators of this country for the high death rate resulting from tuberculosis; and whether he will take steps to make known the efforts made in India to diminish the death rate from plague.

Mr. Buchanan: The first figure given by the hon. member is approximately correct, but the two averages quoted cannot, in the Secretary of State's opinion, be compared in the manner suggested. The steps taken to combat plague have already been made generally known through the moral and material progress report, and by other published statements.

Mr. William Redmond asked the Under Secretary of State for India; If he can state the number of people who have died from plague in India during the last year; and what steps have been taken to deal with this scourge.

Mr. Buchanan: In the year ended Dec. 31 last the number of deaths from plague was 1,204,194. If the 12 months ended June 30, 1908, be taken, the number was 252,781, showing a very satisfactory decrease. Some account of the measures now adopted in combating plague is given in the return recently presented on the moral and material progress of India for the year 1906-1907. They include the destruction of rats, the evacuation of infected quarters the improvement of insanitary areas and inoculation. Grants aggregating 200,000*l.* a year have been made to local Governments in this year's Budget for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague.

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCHES IN MILITARY STATIONS.

Mr. Charles Price asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any of the churches attached to the military stations in India which have been consecrated to the Episcopalian form of worship have at any time been use by any other denomination for any other form of service; and, if so, where and when.

Mr. Buchanan: If the hon. member will refer to the memorandum prefixed to the papers recently presented to Parliament (Cd. 4022), he will see that consecrated churches at military stations in India have frequently, with the consent of the bishops, been used for Presbyterian and Wesleyan services, except for the celebration of the Communion.

Dr. Rutherford: At whose cost were those churches built? At the cost of the Anglicans or the Indians?

Mr. Buchanan: For the most part the cost came out of the Indian Exchequer.

Dr. Rutherford: That is, the Indian taxpayer?

Mr. Buchanan: Yes.

Mr. C. Price asked whether it would not be possible to use those churches now as had been done in the past, so that Scottish regiments could be moved about in India as the military authorities desired.

Mr. Buchanan said he could not accept the statement that the movements of the Scottish regiments in India were impeded.

Mr. Eugene Wason asked whether it was not the fact that there was increased opposition on the part of the Anglican Church to give Presbyterians the right to the use of those churches built by the State in India.

Mr. Buchanan said the memorandum contained the whole history of the question. He did not think it could be fairly said that since 1899 there had been any alteration or exacerbation of the attitude of the Anglican Church towards the Nonconformists.

THE BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday, July 16.—Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Committee appointed by the Viceroy to inquire into complaints made by a number of officers on the general cadre of the political department, in respect of their position under the reorganisation scheme, will also be empowered to consider the complaints of the military officers in the Bombay political department as to their position and prospects.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information beyond that which has appeared in the Press as to the Committee referred to. As regards the Bombay Political Department, I understand that the Government of Bombay will shortly submit proposals for improving the position of military officers of the Department.

MURDER APPEAL REJECTED.

First Case Before the Court.

The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and Walton sat as a court of criminal appeal in the Lord Chief Justice's Court to-day, the cases down for hearing comprising seven applications and ten final appeals.

The final appeals included that of Matthew James Dodds, a joiner of Hamsterley, who was sentenced to death at the Durham Assizes on the charge of murdering his wife. This was the first appeal from a conviction for murder to come before the Court.

According to the evidence at the trial, Dodds's wife was found lying on the hearth, apparently burned to death, and in this belief she was buried. Owing to suspicions against the husband, however, the body was exhumed, and evidence was then found which seemed to point to strangulation. The husband was arrested, the allegation being that he first murdered his wife and then placed her body on the hearth where it would catch fire.

Mr. Fleming, counsel for the accused, said the grounds of appeal were that the judge misdirected the jury in misstating the evidence on material points, and that the evidence of the crime itself raised a doubt in favour of the accused. Counsel further stated that Dodds, who was a cripple, had, until this case arose, borne a good character. It was true, he said, that the life of husband and wife was not a happy one, quarrels being frequent on account of the drinking habits of the latter.

Dodds, according to Mr. Fleming's story, returned home one day to find his wife lying over the fender with her clothing practically burned off her body. He immediately sent for assistance.

Counsel went on to say that the medical man said death was not due to burning, but he formed no opinion as to the cause. The woman was buried on February 23, and on March 7 the accused was arrested, his reply to the charge being, "I was not in the house when it happened."

On the part of the prosecution, it was alleged the husband strangled his wife and burned her to hide the trace of his crime, and that his motive was to get her property, there being at the time a will in his favour. For the defence it was pleaded that cries that had been heard in the house were those of a woman who had had drink, that at the time the accused was not in the house and that the woman had overbalanced herself while sitting on the fender. In her fall it was suggested she stunned herself, her clothing caught alight, and she breathed the smoke.

Counsel submitted that the learned Judge misstated the evidence, and said to the jury what they should find.

Mr. Lowenthal for the Crown, said the evidence regarding time was absolutely conclusive, and the jury could not have done their duty if they had not found that the prisoner was in the house at the time in question.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said he did not think, looking at the whole of the summing-up, that it could be suggested there was misdirection. He had come to the conclusion that it was impossible for the jury to find that death occurred by accident, and Mr. Fleming had said that if the jury thought death was caused by a deliberate act then the prisoner alone could have done it.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. Turrell asked for leave to appeal on behalf of Walter Lucas, who pleaded guilty, and was convicted at the Reading Assizes, on three indictments, two for larceny and one for bigamy. On each indictment the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour—eighteen months in all.

Mr. Turrell told an extraordinary story. The only question, he said, was that of bigamy. The prisoner now said that when eighteen and a half years of age he met a woman named Collis, with whom he lived for a considerable time.

He subsequently met his mother, who told him she would not go and see him unless he produced his "marriage lines." He then hit on a scheme, which included the production of a will form, which seemed to have satisfied the mother.

The relatives of the woman, however, insisted that he should produce his "marriage lines." Lucas said that he met a man whose name he did not give and who, on his own suggestion, went through a form of marriage with the woman in consideration of Lucas paying him £3 and giving him a suit of clothes.

The Lord Chief Justice: Why was not this extraordinary story set up at the trial?

Mr. Turrell said that the prisoner was very much upset whilst waiting trial, and he admitted to the police officers that he had gone through a form of marriage, and thought it would be useless to tell the story.

The prisoner admitted that he had no actual proof in support of his history, and the Court refused the application.

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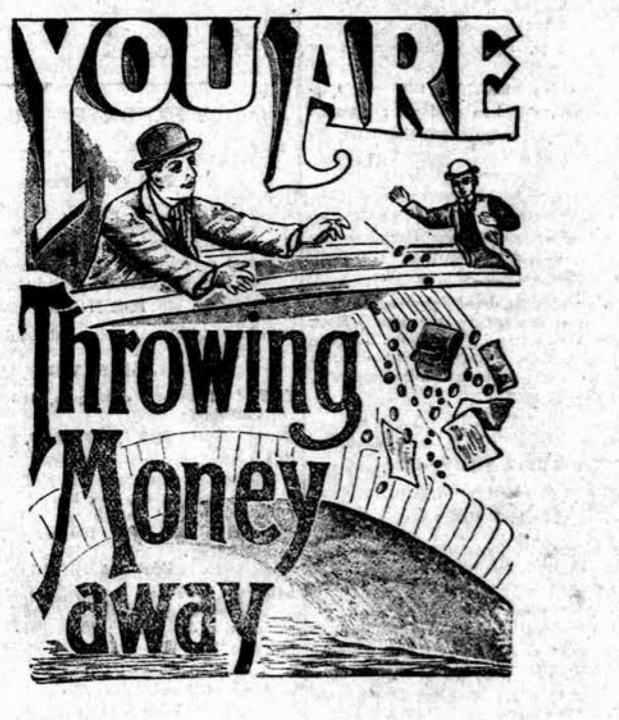

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Deadlock in the Proceedings.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

HIS HIGHNESS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of His Highness the Aga Khan.

You know the Arabic text of what is written in the pamphlet? Yes.

You are aware that that text is taken from the Koran? Yes.

There is a discussion upon that text in the preliminary discourse by Sales at page 103? I have read it.

Continuing witness said that the words in the Gujerati pamphlet were taken from the 8th chapter of the Koran.

It was from the chapter entitled "The spoils revealed in Medina." That passage, witness said, had nothing whatever to do with the offerings made to him by his Khoja followers. He never authorised the writer of the pamphlet to argue that question in that way. The translation rendered by Sale of that passage was incorrect. Tha word "Ganimet" was wrongly translated. The word "Khum" meant one-fifth. His followers had not made the offerings from the injunction in the Koran referred to in the passage, but received injunctions on that point from the "Gnan." During the last few years he had from time to time taken steps to prevent the persecution of his followers by the Turkish authorities. He had interviewed officials in the India Office on the subject. Witness had an interview on the subject at the Foreign Office once and had correspondence with the Government of India. He did not hear of any petition sent to the Viceroy by Muchulshah. It was not true that witness resented the presentation of such a petition, of which he knew nothing before the evidence in the case was given.

He did not hear of any petition being sent to the Viceroy by Moochulshah or Haji Bibi. It was false that he resented at such a petition. After this suit began he heard that Janghi Shah had published a pamphlet. With regard to the Khoja burial ground, witness said he did not consider it as his private property. It was false that Hassanabad formed any portion of the estate of Hassan Ali; a part of it was given to his father Ali Shah and the mausoleum was put on it by his father and himself; the other part of it was purchased after Hassan Ali's death. He has appointed a Council of the Jamat to manage Hassanabad. No member of the family was buried there without previously obtaining permission from him or his mother. In 1897 he was at Sialkote and Mehmani was given to him at the Jamatkhana. The Varas of the Punjab collected the offerings there made. It was false that the Mehmani was given to him and Koochukshah; the latter was not present with him. It was false that two seats were made on the occasion. It was false that money was placed before him and Koochukshah in saucers. It was false that Rs. 500 was placed in each saucess; as a matter of fact, Koochukshah was not there at all. It was false that the members of the Jamat kissed their hands. There are no Khojas at all at Sialkote and so none was present at that Mehmani. Koochukshah came there after he left the place. When he left Bombay fourteen years ago he had no intention of going to Arabia, but he went to Gwador on the Persian Gulf. No Mehmani was given at his house on that occasion, but several Mehmanis were given to him at the big Jamatkhana. It was absolutely false that he was seated in a row along with Coochukshah, Janghi Shah, Moochulshah, Akbar Shah and other members, when the Bombay Jamat came and it was false that Jamat kissed their hands and placed money before them on the occasion. It was false they were all garlanded. He went to Gwador to see his followers there. His mother accompanied him. She was going to Arabia. It was false that he went on a pilgrimage to Samara and Casamien. He went to Samara to see one of his maternal uncles, but did not visit Casamien at all. His mother went to Casamein. He was then at Bagdad.

It was false that he told his followers on the three nights of Ramazan, to put the Koran on their head. As a matter of fact they never put the Koran on their heads, but they put Panchtan tickets. It was false that would repeat Ziareth on those Ramzan nights. On those nights several thousands of followers would assemble at the Jamatkhana. There was no kissing of hands then, for those were days of mourning. The 19th night was sacred because it was the night on which Ali was wounded, on the 21st he died and on the 23rd the Chata ceremony was performed. When witness was away from Bombay, the ceremonies were conducted by Syed Mustafa. It was false that he repeated the Ziareth.

Witness said, he was never present at the Rosakhani in Poona. He never said the Ziareth there. He had heard that Rosakhani was recited there by Shamsuddin's mother. He was not present during the period of the commission executed in this case. He did not wish to be in India at the time because if he were in India he thought plaintiff's witnesses may not have come forward to support her. It was scandalously false that he would ask his followers to give evidence for him regardless of truth. It was false that Koochukshah's portrait was ever put in the Jamatkhana. Only the portraits of Hazar Imams were hung up in the Jamatkhana. No flowers were sold in the Jamatkhana. The statement that flowers were brought for members of the family and sold in the Jamatkhana was false. It was absolutely false that he assured Haji Bibi, Shah Bibi Koohchukshah, Malek Taj Begum and others that he was securing the family property and increasing the value thereon for the benefit of the whole family. He never gave such assurance. It was false that he recognised the right of all the members of the family to share in the offerings. It was false that members of the family assisted him in the management of the property. They had nothing whatever to do with the management. He appointed Mustafakhan as his Vakil and he attended the Jamatkhana on behalf of the witness during his absence. He had nothing to do with the management of the property. When Zennalabuddin, died at Poona his body was brought to Bombay and witness did not tell his wife, Malek Taj Begum, that all the property was hers and she would get a special train for her husband's body to be brought to Bombay. As a matter of fact he did not remember if a special train was ordered. He was never present at the Sufra held on the 40th day. All such domestic arrangements were left with his mother. It was false that he gave a feast to 200 people or more at the mere asking of any member of the family. No member of the family could dictate to him what he chose to spend on any feast. It was false that members of the family could sue if they were not supplied with carriages. He was not bound to provide them with motor-cars if they had asked for it.

RELEASE.

Regarding the release, witness said at about the end of July 1901 he was at Yerrowda. Shamsuddin came there to see the witness. After some conversation, Shamsuddin told him that he wanted to distribute his father's property amongst his father's heirs of whom his wife happened to be one. He said he had nothing to do with that. Then he asked Shamsuddin what was the worth of his father's property. He then gave him some idea. Witness then asked him how he would propose to divide it up. He told him he had not actually decided, but his idea was to give the property at Piru Lane to Haji Bibi and to the wife of the witness. He would give the Humum Khana property, specially as these two ladies were enjoying the rents of those respective properties. When his curiosity was satisfied, Shamsuddin asked, "Will you give me Janghi Shah's estate," namely the three houses in Mazagon which happened to be occupied at present by Janghi Shah's family. Witness was rather surprised at this suggestion and enquired why this request was made, Shamsuddin said that after Hassan Ali's death Ali Shah and Akbar Shah had appropriated more than his father, Janghi Shah. Witness then told Shamsuddin that he knew that perfectly well all the portions of Hassan Ali's property appropriated by his father in Bombay were transferred to his name, and that Janghi Shah's claims were barred. Even supposing that it was assured that the amounts he had paid to Janghi Shah out of favour and bounty and charity were taken into account then long ago he had a claim on Janghi Shah's estates. Shamsuddin said he knew what witness said, but he had approached witness to appeal to his good nature and affection. When he thus appealed witness said that he would consider the proposals. Shamsuddin suggested that the three houses in Mazagon and some cash should be paid to Janghi Shah's heirs. Witness replied that he would consult his solicitors on the point.

Continuing witness said that he consulted Mr. Sayani and under his advice he told Shamsuddin he would not consider his request unless he obtains the letters of administration. Four weeks after Shamsuddin came and informed him he was the administrator. Prior to this, he made an enquiry regarding the value of the property left by Hassan Ali. He told his Estate Manager to give him an idea as to the value of Hassan Ali's property and that appropriated by his father. Jaffer Kassim Moosa informed him that the estate appropriated by Ali Shah was worth 8 lakhs of rupees. Witness then asked Shamsuddin, how much the value of the property was which his father had appropriated. He replied it was worth about Rs. 90,000. After taking these accounts it was arranged that heirs of Janghi Shah should get the three houses at Mazagon and a sum of forty thousand of rupees and Shamsuddin should pass a release. Witness then saw his solicitor and told him that Shamsuddin had the letters of administration and that he should consult Mr. Scott, the then Advocate-General, about the release. He had nothing to do with the form or the preparation of the release.

Continuing witness said the Mount Road property and Hamumkhana property were omitted because Mr. Sayani said that the former have to stand in Janghi Shah's name it might legally affect the title. The latter was on the Khoja burial ground and as it was actually in the possession of his wife, Mr. Sayani said he would omit it. The release was drafted by Mr. Sayani and the Hon'ble Mr. Scott. When it was executed he paid rupees forty thousand to Shamsuddin by cheque. It was false that the transaction was a sham. It was false that it was fraudulent. It was false that he and Shamsuddin had fraudulently devised the scheme to deprive the members of the family of their rights. Witness said that the release was a very sound family arrangement. The properties were transferred from his name to Shamsuddin's who had paid the rates and taxes of the property after the date of the release.

Six months after the release was executed Shamsuddin came to the witness again with another request for a portion of the estate in Poona. He said he had some talk with Mr. Framjee, who was Haji Bibi's solicitor. Janghi Shah's family were anxious to have some property in Poona. Witness said he had already done more than enough for Janghi Shah's family. When he persisted in his request and appealed to the generosity of the witness to hand over Janghi Shah's family some portion of his Poona estate.

Witness said that some days after, Haji Bibi came to see him in Bombay. She thanked him first for giving the Poona property. She said she had a further suggestion.

She wanted to buy from Janghi Shah's estate, two of the houses which were already in the release and to make a present of them, one of the houses to Moochulshah and the other to Koochukshah. Witness said this was a most extraordinary suggestion and that neither of them were the heirs of Janghi Shah or Hassan Ali. Witness said he could not even consider such a suggestion. She then left. Mr. Moos then came and made the same proposal. Witness said he declined to give the Poona properties. As a matter of fact until this suit was brought she never suggested that the release was a fraud. Since 1901 witness said he had been frequently absent from British India. Between the date of the release and the date of the suit, he was not actually three years in British India.

He did not send Jaffer Kassum to Bibi Saheb. He did not offer fifty thousand rupees as an inducement to execute the release and said the allegations made against him were false.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Bahadurji then cross-examined the witness, in the course of which witness said that he had not got all the English books here on which he relied, that Hassan Ali was an Ashnasharia. Some of them were here and others would be produced by Monday. He was not paying to all the defendants the costs of this suit. He was only paying in this suit his costs and the costs of his wife. Witness said that the costs incurred in this suit, specially his, were heavy, but he did not know of the costs of others. Witness said that he was not aware that Sharukshah was unable to pay his costs, but witness knew that he had debts. He did not know if Sharukshah, had no sources of income beyond the allowance that witness the makes to him. So also with regard to Farukshah. Witness said that he did not know the details of the allowances given to family members. He did not know if Janghi Shah's widow was getting any allowance. Witness said his mother had got interest in his father's estate and she had other property besides. Witness did not know if either Shahrukshah or Farukshah is coming to give evidence in this case. If was not a fact that his wife declines to give evidence on his behalf. Witness said that he knew Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and he believed he was his follower.

To the further questions put, witness said that Bibi Sahib was respected more for her old age and not for her character. Witness did not consider her as a truthful person. He heard that she was an Ashnashari and he must believe her, if she were to say she was an Ashnashari all her life. Those ladies who were Ashnasharis paraded their faith before Ismailis. Whenever the name of the 12th Imam was uttered, they usually got up or bowed their heads, if they are physically weak. Witness said that Gulu read out and interpreted the Gnans to him. That in one sense was his religious instruction and in another sense it was not, when a religious teacher was not appointed. At the age of eight witness said he had given religious instructions. He received religious instructions from his father when he was about seven years old.

At this stage Mr. Bahadurji put certain questions to the witness which were overruled and His Lordship ordered they should not to be reported in the papers.

Mr. Bahadurji then put another question to the witness. His Lordship thereupon ordered the spectators and the reporters to leave the Court and they accordingly did so.

A DEADLOCK IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the Court was cleared of spectators as well as press representatives Mr. Bahadurji after consultation with his Attorneys said: Under the circumstances I have no instructions to proceed with the case.

The Judge.—What are the circumstances?

Mr. Bahadurji.—I have instructions not to proceed with the case unless it is heard in open Court and all the evidence on religious points is as fully reported as was done when Plaintiff's case was heard.

The Judge—Does she realise the result of the step she is taking?

Mr. Bahadurji: I have explained to her fully the consequence of such a step.

Mr. Desai made a similar statement on behalf of his clients.

After this both Counsel and Solicitors and their clients retired.

BRAHMIN'S ADVENTURE WITH DACOITS.

Exciting Incidents.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of appeals preferred by Appa Tatya Mang and two others, who were convicted by Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, No. 1 of dacoity, and Nos. 2 and 3 of dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity. No. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and Nos. 2 and 3 for two years each.

The three accused were charged with dacoity in that they, in company with two others, entered by force the house of the complainant Kashinath Bapuji Herlekar at Sukivli on the night of the 29th May 1907, and stole therefrom ornaments and cash worth about Rs. 1,800 after beating him. The complainant, a fairly well-to-do Brahmin, lived in his house at Sukivli, about three miles from Khed, at some distance from other houses. About 8 or 8 p.m. on the 29th May 1907, there were in his house besides himself, his brother's widow, Gangabai, his son's newly-married wife Kashi, aged eleven years, his nephew's wife Bhiki, aged twelve years, and Sita, aged thirteen years, who had come as a companion with Kashi. The complainant's son was then staying in another village for study, and his nephew Narayen had gone out to call labourers for the next day. The complainant stated that, at the time after taking his supper when he was standing in his front verandah, he saw two men enter his compound, that he shouted out to them, that without replying both came up to him and one of them gave him blows with a stick, that he at once ran back into his middle room and tried to shut the door, but the men pushed it open. One of them seized him by the topknot and dragged him about the room while the other beat him with his stick. Shortly afterwards, two more men came in, one of whom had an axe which he raised as if to strike complainant. The latter caught the handle of the axe and prevented his striking him, and pushing himself free, ran into the kitchen and tried to shut the door, but the dacoits pushed it open and began beating him again in the kitchen. He begged them not to beat him and say what they wanted: they asked him to show his property; and he promised to show it and went back into the middle room with them, and showing an inner room told them to take the properly from the boxes in there. They brought out a big box, from which they removed Rs. 300 in cash and ornaments worth Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,600. They set fire to valuable clothes which they found in that box, and another. They also threatened to burn his documents unless he showed them more property. He told them he had no more, but they might take some from his brother's widow. They again entered the kitchen, and opening a box there took out a necklace. They dragged in his brother's widow who gave them eight annas. The three girls had run away, but the dacoits took off ornaments from two of them. The complainant tried to run away by the back door, but was dragged back. Besides the four dacoits who had come in, one kept watch at the back door. Before the dacoits entered the kitchen, Gangabai had removed some ornaments from the girls and thrown them out; but the dacoits searched for those ornaments with lights and picked them up, and then left with the whole of the booty. The complainant then proceeded to the nearest hamlet, and the people met him half way and carried him, as he could not walk, having received 30 or 35 blows with sticks all over his body. His nephew Narayen came there and sent him with some men to inform the police at Khed. He afterwards identified the three accused as three of the dacoits. He stated that in August, 1907, he went to Patan in the Satara District, at the instance of the police, that he saw several men in the police lock-up, of whom he recognised accused No. 1; and that he was also shown some of the property which he identified as his. He went with the police to Nadavli in the Patan taluka, and there picked out Nos. 2 and 3 out of a number of other persons, and was also shown some more property, which he identified as his. The accused were Mangs from above the Ghats, natives of the Patan taluka in the Satara District. Complainant thought that accused No. 1 was the same as a suspicious-looking stranger whom he had seen near his house four days before the dacoity. The Sessions Judge convicted the three accused, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

CHARGE OF POISONING A HUSBAND.

Acquittal and Discharge.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of an appeal in a case in which Girja, wife of Gowind Narsu Khote was sentenced to death by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara for killing her husband on 3rd May, by administering to him a fatal dose of arsenic in his food. In the trial before Mr. Roper, Withoba Narayan Jadav, was made a co-accused with her, because it was he who had supplied her with the poison, and therefore he was alleged to have committed the offence of abetment. Withoba was acquitted and discharged by Mr. Roper and Girja was convicted on 6th July.

Mr. K. A. Padhya, Pleader, appeared for the accused; and Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Girja's defence was to the following effect:—Her friendship with Withoba was resented by her husband, who, in order to punish her had made her "Chaturbhy or Koldanda." (This was the tying of hands and feet, and interlacing the arms and legs, so that a stick driven across, might rest under the knee-joints and over the elbow-joints; by this means one was pinned in a position from which one could hardly move.) Her husband then ordered her to give up the friendship, which she did. They were living in the fields at the time. Then they came to live in the village of Kale, Taluka Karad. Her husband had been suffering from some disease for a few years past. Withoba offered to supply her with a drug to kill him. She strenuously objected to it, and refused to consent. Then he said he would give her a medicine, which would cure him of his disease. He sent to her a black substance; he had sold her that he would send black catechu, which was a specific for the disease her husband had been suffering from. She had the substance powdered, and she administered the powder in her husband's food. In a few hours, he exhibited symptoms of violent pain and vomiting, and died. She was asked the reason, and she told all that she had given him medicine to cure him of his malady. This, she repeated in her confessions.

Withoba's defence was that he was in the fields on the day in question, one-and-a-half miles away from the village. Mr. Roper acquitted him, and held Girja guilty of a cruel premeditated murder, deliberately and cunningly carried out, without any excusable motive; murder of such atrocious type, not being uncommon in that part of the country he sentenced her to be hanged.

The appeal was argued before the Judges of the High Court. Their Lordships were of opinion that Girja might have administered the deadly drug, without knowing its properties and efforts. She administered it in the presence of her servant; it was known to him, to Withoba who had sent it, and to the person through whom it was sent to the Patel also she stated that she had given it to her husband to cure him of his disease; she had told the same thing to a neighbour, a woman. Immediately after her arrest, she made a similar statement her subsequent statements were consistent on the point. There was no consciousness of guilt on her part; she had distinctly refused to give her consent to her husband being killed by poison, when Withoba wanted her to.

Girja was acquitted and discharged.

THE LATE RIOTS.

Accused before the Bench.

Yesterday, before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Keshavji Valji (33), Kersondas Lavji (28), Chunilal Bhagvandas (25), Gambhirdas Bhagvandas (19), Jethalal Meghji (24), Narsey Pitamber (15), Pranjivan Jivraj (35), Purshotam Kalidas (18), and Kisordas Lavji (18) with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting in Sheikh Memon Street on the 27th July. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended accused No. 5, and Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. B. B. Kampani, Pleader, defended the rest.

Inspector Sullivan, cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said that on the day in question all the Hindu shops in the Cloth Market were closed and business there was at a standstill. Subsequent to the firing, stones were thrown at the house of an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Motilal J. Sevaklal. Witness did not search the premises where the accused were arrested. Superintendent Sloane was the first to go upstairs. They marched the accused down two by two. The police were extremely busy that day, and performed more work during the riots than formerly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, witness said that stones came from all places, roads, houses, gullies and tops of houses. The police arrested everybody in the room from where stones were coming from.

Re-examined by Superintendent Sloane, witness said that he found the door of the room open every time that he looked at it.

Inspectors Patesson and Giles and Sub-Inspector Taylor were then cross-examined.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, held that the case against the accused had been proved. He sentenced the sixth accused, who was a lad, to pay a fine of Rs. 300, and the rest to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 each, or in default to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Further hearing was then resumed of the case in which Superintendent Flanagan charged Pitamber Madhu, P. Purshotum Mulji and four other Gujrati Hindus with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting in Sheik Memon Street last Monday. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted; while Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-law, defended the second accused. The first accused, Pitamber Madhu, did not appear; while the sixth accused, Trimbaklal Atmaram, could not attend as he was in hospital.

After recording further evidence the Magistrate discharged the second accused, Purshotum Mulji. The remaining three accused were convicted. The third and fourth accused, Dharamsey Kamalsey and Dewchand Hemraj, being mere lads, the Magistrate ordered them to receive twelve stripes each. The fifth accused, Girjashanker Harakshanker, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Superintendent Flanagan then charged one Natha Kana, a Hindu, before the same Magistrate with assaulting a public servant, namely Mr. James Macdonald, in the discharge of his duty at Thakoredwar on the 28th. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted, while Mr. B. Dastur, Pleader, defended the accused.

Evidence for the defence was then recorded.

Mr. Saher addressing the Court said that the prosecution had called only one class of witnesses, namely the police. He thought the military should also have been called. Again, it was idle to suppose that all the men found in the room from which stones had issued were guilty of the offence. He submitted that his clients should be acquitted.

Mr. Vicaji on behalf of his clients said that there was no evidence to show that the accused were the very persons who had thrown the stones.

Mr. Sloane in reply said that it had been asked by the defence why the military had not been forthcoming. It was because the military officers immediately on their arrival went up to the room with the police and did not see the stone-throwing. The evidence showed that the room was closed, and it did not matter whether it was from inside or outside. He submitted the evidence showed that the accused were guilty of the offence with which they were charged.

Judgment was reserved.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Testamentary suit for dismissal of Caveat.

13-08 Dickshit D and S. Matoobai widow vs Goverdhandas Dhunji and others, Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

332-05 Mulla and M, Sukharam Malshet Khedker vs Fazul Peer Mahomed, Mulji and K

135-06, 152-06 and 184-06 Tyabji D and Co, Sunderlal Devkonandan vs Bukhla Mungatras.

509-08 Shamrao M and H, Chagalsey Amerchand vs The Advocate General of Bombay.

244-08, 244-08 Thakurdas and Co, Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow, Captain and N

482-07 Payne and Co, Morarji Canji vs Lukhmidas Dhanji, Shamrao M and H.

580-08 Malvi A M and R, Messrs Vilji Lukhamsey and Co a firm vs Messrs Bhugwandas Parasram a firm.

582-08 Malvi H M and R, Messrs Velji Lukhamsey and Co a firm vs Messrs Chandiram Khatarmal a firm, Smetham B and Co

551-08 Jehangir G and B, Manshanker Vejeshanker vs Kapadia Bros, Mulla and M.

99-08 Ardeser H D and Co, Jijibhoy Jehangir Khumbatta vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbatta, Smetham B and Co.

139-08 Tyabji S and Co, Keshrichand Khimchand vs Talakchand Januchand Chitnis and M

271-07 Little and Co, Harischandra Nanabhai vs Sakerbai and others. Kanga and P

714-07 Wadia G and Co, Jafferbhoy Datoo vs Govindji Viram Mehta and S.

275-07 Wadia G and Co, Takersey Mulji and Co vs Khoja Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co, Bhaishunker K and G.

542-08 Captain and N, Halimbai widow vs Joosub Haji Ebrahim, Nanu H and Co.

760-06 Jehangir and S, Hookamchand Shroopchand vs Karimdas Chotmal and others Payne and Co.

For dismissal.

417-07 Payne and Co, Cassum Noor Mahomed vs Canji Bhamji Mistry, Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Inperson.

310-05 Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Jahangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal, Mulla and M.

654-07 Kanga and P, Sohrab Pestonji vs Mariambibi, F P Pavri.

528-01. Payne and Co. Jamnadas Hurdayal and others vs Ramnarayen Ramrutton and another Tyabji D and Co.

231—8411-07. Thakurdas and Co. Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chundikapursad Gayadin Mulji and K.

595-07. Smetham B and Co Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavati.

894-05. Sorabji and J. Behramji Ruttonji Mehta vs Jamshedji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and S.

12-08 Tyabji D and Co, Ladoobai widow vs Mathurabai widow, Jehangir and S.

665-05 Wadia G and Co, Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Villoo Bhaishanker K and G.

456-07 S A Tyabji, Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Vaijappa Bhunday Raghanaya B and N.

669-07 Jamshetji R and D Culliandas Jugmohandas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally, Mehta and S.

122-07 Thakurdas and Co, Ishwardas Mody the partnership firm vs Devchand Thackersey Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

522-06 Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06 Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary F and D.

738-04 Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardser H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaray vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297- Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koer vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.

397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.

218-07—Bhaishunker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Madhavji K and C.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

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Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	100	......	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	....	23
For previous weeks of half-year	900	310	......	1,210
Total for 1 week ..	1,200	410	——	1,610
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year a	485	47	....	532
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	3	....	31
Total to corresponding date do.	1,485	949	5	2,439

Decrease for the week .... „ 132
Do to date.............. „ 829

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° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1908.

AFTER THE STORM.

We join with our contemporary in expressing sympathy with the misguided men who suffered pecuniarily and physically as the result of their disorderly behaviour of the past few days. We have said as much before. And we hope that the lesson, they should have learnt, will come home to them, if it has not already. We do not doubt that many of them, the prime movers particularly, lost nothing, for it is credibly stated that these latter were not only paid, but fed, with dhal and grain in addition, by wealthy sympathisers during the whole time the city was disturbed. Yet the bulk of them lost work and pay they could ill afford to lose because they went out, albeit involuntarily and at the bidding of others. We agree that they—ignorant, credulous, superstitious—scarcely knew what they did, and certainly not why they did it. Notwithstanding all the mischief they caused they are certainly entitled to our sympathy. We agree. In addition to monetary loss, we suppose some thirty lives were forfeited during the week, not more. We have analysed the Municipal mortuary returns and find the total number of deaths between Tuesday and Tuesday to have been eight less than in the previous week, and under no head was there any suspicious increase in the number of fatalities. Deaths from accident and violence increased from seven to thirty, and, allowing for a half dozen inaccurately returned, we can make no more than thirty. The number of injured is proportionately small and the unprecedented leniency with which the offences of the mob were dealt, presents itself with striking clearness. No one can say that the authorities did not display almost phenomenal patience and that the disturbances came to an end with an insignificant list of casualties. We say "came to an end" rather than "were brought to an end" because the latter expression is not the accurate one.

British clemency and magnanimity are the marvel of aliens. They cannot but compare our methods with their own, and we pride ourselves on the comparison being so much in our favour. But there is another way of looking at the matter, and one which strikes the foreigner more forcibly than some of us who glory in the quality of mercy. Should stone-throwing be treated with leniency and should the fact that the throwers were mainly misguided men be regarded as sufficient excuse for indulgence in it? We have received forcibly worded protests against what some correspondents have been pleased to term "extraordinary, unaccountable and undesirable leniency." We have received protests against "magisterial hesitation' in ordering the troops to fire. There were tons of road-metal, admirable material for the purpose, lying conveniently along the roads of the affected area and the temptation to use them against the representatives of law and order must have proved very strong. Are those who did entitled to pity that they were unable to resist temptation? We suppose that would be a highly Christianlike way of looking at the thing, particularly as many of our fellow-citizens regard the police as their natural enemies, just as they are regarded in Ireland. But there are loyal and amiable individuals among us, who ask whether stone-throwing should not be regarded as a crime of the greatest gravity. The question is worthy of serious consideration when we remember the circumstances and bear in mind the accuracy of aim to which the hundreds of broken windows in the mills bear testimony. The opinion is held by a large number of people that stone-throwing during the past few days should have been suppressed by the most vigorous method available and that the Special Magistrates should not have hesitated for a moment in authorising the adoption of that method when the representatives of the law, or private individuals, had been aimed at.

We remarked above that the disturbances had come to an end—that they were not brought to it. The mill-hands declared that they would discontinue work for six days, and they did. One day of demonstration for each year of Tilak's sentence was the idea. That their demonstration should take the form of rioting was perhaps not contemplated, and the mills might not have been attacked but that the hands failed to respond to the demand to turn out with alacrity. However, when demonstrations of sympathy deteriorated into rioting, the question arises, how comes it that rioting was not put a stop to at once, instead of being permitted to continue for six days? Here is a point to be remembered: We have a hundred thousand Marathas concentrated in a small area, whom it is possible to rouse to disorder, so to speak, by one shout. They have taught us they can throw stones, and all they seem to have learnt is that they can do so with less risk than they had supposed. No doubt the police worked splendidly, but the task was beyond them. Such a contingency should be provided against for the future. The police force, we fear, must be strengthened, and they must be given more freedom of action than they appear to have had, so that in the event of a future outbreak at any time they may act with such promptitude and firmness that it may not last six hours, let alone six days. We cannot deny that there were exceptional circumstances surrounding the present case and that the offenders were merely tools in the hands of cunning wire-pullers, but we cannot regard with equanimity the fact that a hundred thousand men can run riot through the city, or a part of the city, for a whole week and get off with so light a penalty as they have. We trust, however, that the real culprits will yet be brought to justice and will be taught a lesson that all may study and profit by.

◆

Cobra's Fifth. To-morrow is the day in the Hindu calendar sacred to the serpents, and this day being the fifth of the current month of Shrawan, it is called Nag-panchmi or the Cobra's Fifth. On this day Hindus worship the serpent and it is considered lucky to get sight of one in the morning. As live serpents are not usually seen, especially in busy towns like ours, moving about at large, they are carried about in baskets about the native town for the benefit of the faithful who bow to them and make them their offerings of flowers, milk and sometimes eggs. The worship of snakes is not originally a Brahman cult at all and it has no warrant in the Rig Veda, the earliest sacred book of the Hindus. On the contrary, in the latter book the demon of cloud and darkness is identified with the serpent, and the god Som is described as handing over all evil speakers and slanderers into the power of this serpent. It was a cult in vogue among the aborigines which the Aryan Hindus on their coming to this country gradually adopted, till it became incorporated into genuine Hinduism. It is found among all peoples in their primitive stage of civilization, and there are traces of it still elsewhere than in India. Probably fear has much to do in this worship of the deadly reptile, and the modern Hindu prays on the Cobra's Fifth that he may not be bitten by the snake throughout the coming year, and makes offerings in order to propitiate it on this day sacred to the venomous reptile. There are no temples specially dedicated to the serpent god in Bombay, and there are very few in the north of India; but they abound in Central Provinces and the south generally. Nagpur is indeed called after the serpent god *nag*, and the whole of Kanara may be said to be steeped in serpent worship. On account of superstitious regard for serpents they are never killed willingly, in spite of their venomous nature, and of the fact that more than a quarter lakh of people every year fall victims to their bite. The most poisonous of all, the cobra, is never harmed, and when one appears in a Hindu's house, all the people bow to it and pray to it not to harm the inmates. When they are compelled for their safety to do it harm, they only catch it, put it in an earthen jar and send the jar away to a lonely spot where of course the snake escapes and is free to come again among such hospitable folk. If a serpent be accidentally killed, the dead body is rubbed over with ghee or clarified butter, and then burnt with the same rites as a man.

The people are much afraid of demoniacal possession by serpents. Those who die of snake-bite are believed to become *bhuts* or evil spirits wandering about after death, doing harm to the living. The spirit of the miser is generally believed to enter into a serpent after his death; hence serpents are found guarding hidden treasures. When they are found in vaults or other similar places, the people of this country generally suspect some treasure is buried or hidden in them, and take measures first to propitiate them by offerings before they make a search for the coveted gold. The serpent is believed to be blinded by the sight or touch of a woman in her periodical sickness; in revenge it causes the woman to be barren or even destroys her children. Women therefore take care not to see a serpent when they are in that state, and in order to protect themselves from the evil effects to their children of accidentally seeing a snake, they worship an image of a serpent on the bright fifth of every month. Childless women or those whose children die early are very persistent in their worship of serpents on this day, when they are clad in blue garments and offer milk, water and jasmin flowers to the image of a snake, and fast. Childless women also wear serpent-shaped silver anklets and worship them on this day every month. But on the fifth of the present month of Shrawan all women specially worship serpents and if they cannot get a living one paint a cobra with his hood on a house wall and offer to this image jasmin, milk, and cotton thread. Those who can afford have a silver cobra and worship it. The women bow to the image saying "my children are your children, therefore pray do not harm them." The element of fear and dread comes out clearly in this part of the worship.

◆

Joint Stock Companies in Bengal. There seems to have been remarkable activity in the registration of companies in Bengal last year. Altogether five hundred and twelve companies worked with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 36,30,64,209 and a paid up capital of Rs. 20,54,65,731, these figures comparing with four hundred and forty-six companies in the previous year with a nominal capital of Rs. 26,03,56,709 and paid up capital of Rs. 17,54,04,519. There was thus an increase of sixty-six companies and of Rs. 10,27,07,500 in the nominal capital and Rs. 3,00,61,212 in the paid up capital. It is instructive that out of the eighty companies registered during the year only Rs. 13,61,895 should have been called up out of Rs. 7,47,00,000 the nominal capital. The boom in coal has given the greater part of the increase, forty new companies being registered last year as compared with twenty in the previous year. The most important of the Banking Companies registered during the year was the Hindusthan Bank, Limited, with a nominal capital of two crores. The Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, comes under the head of Insurance Companies with a nominal capital of one crore. One Native Provident Society, *viz.*, Swadeshi Assurance and Wedding Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 10,000, was registered during the year. The healthy state of the majority of companies is shown by the increase of capital of one hundred and seven concerns during the year, against which was no reduction of capital, though thirteen companies of the nominal value of Rs, 35,47,500 and paid up value of Rs. 22,68,248 were wound up. The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 32,658-2, against Rs. 22,262-12, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,028-11-4, against Rs. 983 in the past year. The nett revenue therefore was Rs. 31,629-6-8 to the credit of Government against Rs. 21,279-12 in the previous year. The increase in fees was due to increase in registration and to the large nominal capital. The operations during the year were satisfactory, showing an increase in registration, in receipts as also in surplus to Government.

The appointment of the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer to be Bishop of Bombay is gazetted.

Owing to the stoppage of the Waterworks, Bhagalpur is reported to be suffering much from the want of drinking water, especially as the wells too have dried up; besides which, cholera is raging badly.

Mr. Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board, leaves Simla on Monday next for Calcutta, to confer with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the site of the bridge across the Ganges.

A telegram from Dehra of yesterday's date states that the Viceregal party have been spending a quite time in the Dun since their arrival there on the 26th. Almost continuous rain having hitherto prevented any lengthy excursions.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, I.M.S. officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades, vice O'Sullivan who acts as a Principal Medical Officer Mhow Division from 12th proximo.

The only business, likely to be included at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is the introduction of three Bills, to consolidate the existing law relating to (1) Registration of Documents, (2) Portkym Emigration. The Limation Bill may also be passed,

Mr. Heinemann will publish Mrs. F. A. Steel's new novel "The Prince of Dreamers" in his Colonial Library simultaneously with its issue in six shilling form. It deals with the Emperor Akbar, who is presented by the author with exceptional sympathy and skill, and Mrs. Steel fills her canvas with a brilliant crowd of statesmen, mystics, courtiers and soldiers, while the barbaric splendour of the court of the great conqueror is described with that richness and colour which is always present in her writing. It is a wonderful story of adventure and a most interesting study of the court life of the period, finely drawn, picturesque, effective and conceived in the right spirit of romance.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

A GOLFING MYSTERY.

BY
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K. G.

There is no golf course in the world so beautiful as is our golf course. You may see a little of the sea from the verandah of the Club House, where we used to sit and chat and smoke and look and at the lovely landscape. There were hills about five miles away sloping down into the sea. A magnificent sandy bay received a little river that wound down among sand dunes, and furze and bent grass, and pine trees that were small and stumpy, and gnarled near the salt water, and larger inland, where elms and oaks and ash grew to a good size and where the stream broadened out into some meadow land. At other places it had cut sharply through the sandy bluffs which were often apt to give way and tumble many a cart load into the water.

Some of us, and I was one of the number so situated, lived at a little distance from this course, and had work to do in the morning, so that we came often to lunch and after a smoke began the afternoon with any match we had on hand. On the day I speak of I was therefore quite fresh, having had a quiet morning and a good repast, and commenced well winning the first few holes, and at the 9th. I was "four up." The next hole was a long one, and I struck off first. I drove a fair shot. With the satisfaction such success engenders, I watched the ball rising, rising and getting smaller and smaller, as it went onward in a straight line, until it had reached the end of its impetus, and descended far away. Then I heard my rival's stroke as I thought, but did not see his ball making its flight after the sound of the impact of his club. Yet it sounded as though it were a good stroke, and the ball seemed, to judge from the sound, to have been fairly hit. So engrossed was I in marking my own ball, that for a second I had not thought how quickly his stroke had followed on mine. Then this occurred to my mind, and I said, yet without looking round, "Well, you don't waste time in getting your ball off." Then I looked round, and found my friend had not moved, but was still waiting until I, who had had the right to strike first, had moved to make room for him, before he "addressed" his ball. Then I doubted my eyes, or ears, and then came the thought, "he must have foozled his ball," for I had not seen it fly towards the green slope where mine could be seen distinctly seen lying far away in the distance. His answer came: "Don't chaff, I won't do as badly as I did at the last tee." This he said because at the last hitting off he had "foozled" his stroke and this had given me "the honour" of leading off at the tee or hitting off the place, where I had heard him, as I imagined, strike off almost instantaneously after me. "But where is your ball gone?" I said. "My ball, why my ball's in my hand," he replied laughing, "you'll see it beyond yours directly." "But I heard you hit off just now," I said. "No, it must have been the echo of your own stroke," he laughed, and he bent down to make the tiny earth thimble on which to place his ball before hitting it. "You don't mean to say that you have not played?" I said. "Yes, why?" he asked. I felt ashamed of myself, I do not know why, but it seemed to make me look absurd that I should be supposed to be so nervous or imaginative or excitable, that I should hear a ball struck when it was not struck, that I said: "Oh, my mistake. I must have been dreaming. Well, fire away, old fellow," I continued.

In half an hour's time we were again at the hitting off place near to the one where I had received the curious impression. Again I had the "honour," having again won the previous hole. My experience was exactly repeated. I struck, again I watched the ball, and again I heard, within the space of time in which one could count three, another stroke hit off, apparently this time to my left rear, a position where I knew my friend was not, for he was standing waiting on my right hand. "Didn't you hear that?" I asked him sharply. "Yes, a very clean hit ball," he replied. "Yes, but I mean the ball someone hit off near us." "No, where is it?" he said. "That's what I can't make out," I replied. "I saw no ball, but as sure as I'm alive, I heard a stroke, just here, where I heard you, as I thought, strike off when we passed, and fired off from that tee close by, half an hour ago." "Well, come on old chap, we'll have another chance on Wednesday when we play together again. Let's go on and see if I can't beat you yet." "Well I never—" I said, "it must be the thunder in the air." So we went on, and played out the round, but I was so puzzled by the repeated occurrence of the sound at the same place that I kept thinking of it, and played poorly, and my friend became the winner of that day's game.

As we refreshed ourselves at the Club he could not forbear to chaff me before one or two other men, and one of them asked where this had happened. "Oh," I said, "you know the teeing grounds near each other at the 11th and 5th holes at the bottom of the slope of the hill, where there is the belt of wood, and the rough grass beneath the trees, and the hollow on the other side." "Oh, that's the place where the old caddy master once declared he heard a groan, and said he would never care to go round the course again if he was to hear such a sound in that bottom," laughed the member of our Club, with his pipe between his lips. "But that was, let me see, oh, three years ago."

Just then the Secretary came and joined us, for we were in the Lunch Room, and everybody liked him, and he sat down with us, accepting a cigar from me. "I've been at work all morning," he said, "preparing for the handicap matches. By the bye, can you tell me if any of you have ever seen anything more of that gentleman who wrote me this letter," and he pulled a note from his pocket and read it to us. It was a request from a gentleman written three years before to be allowed to play round our Club course (which had then been newly formed) enclosing a subscription as a gift to aid in making the course, and saying that he thought it such a charming place that he was desirous of being a regular member and subscriber in addition. The Secretary said that he had willingly given him leave—that the stranger's money had been accepted, that he had called himself Mr. R. Strong, and had never come again, and had never written, and that although the gift was far greater in amount than several years' subscriptions, yet it was odd that he had not had any news of him and that he had apparently not asked for a caddy to carry his clubs, as none of the caddies said they had ever gone round with him. His description was given by the Secretary as one who spoke pleasantly, said he had been long away from England, had a knowledge of American links and had bought clubs and balls at the Club House, giving the highest price for the balls, and insisting on having the most expensive. He seemed about sixty years of age, was stout, and with big dark moustache and eyes and with grey hair. He said he had played a good deal and had visited the course at a time when, as it happened, there was "scarcely a soul" there except himself. He wore whiskers only on his face and seemed "free and independent like" as the waiter described him. He had never come again, had never asked for his money back, had never sent any further annual subscription, and had never returned to the Club after the solitary game he had played. "No," they answered, none of them new anything about him.

I asked one of the caddies before three others if he had noticed him, and gave the description. The boy looked at one of his comrades and hesitated. "Well, did you see him or not?" I asked. He looked again at his friend, and said "It's like him." "Like whom?" I asked. "It's like a man Will and I saw for a moment one evening." "Tell me about him," I asked, and after a little pressing they said they had both seen, a man "like you" carrying his clubs himself at dusk one afternoon, and that one of them had gone near him to see if he could not get a shilling by offering to carry the clubs, but when the boys got near, they could see nothing of the person, they had both clearly discerned, as they thought, a moment before. Both were at first very shy and diffident about saying anything, but as we talked they got eager to tell what they thought, and each eagerly said he was certain that there was a man, a gentleman and that he could not have got into a ra hole!

Well it was odd, and that evening I asked the two boys to come with me, and to show me the place where they imagined they had seen the man. We went along accordingly, and as it was almost on the way I had to go home, I was the more curious to see what they had to say about the locality. We walked along, and when we came near the river, there was another figure in front of us walking away from us with golf clubs over his shoulders, going home, I thought to myself, just as I was. But he paused, and then wholly disappeared, "That's him," eagerly said one of the boys, "That's the very man." We stopped. "How do you know?" I said, and as the words left my mouth I heard close by the sharp heavy sound of a club striking a ball. This time the boys heard it too, and one said, "Did ye no hear that?" and the other looked frightened. I felt my heart beating oddly too. I went on to the spot where the man had stood. It was a "cut bank" as Americans would call it, where the low cliff had partly given way. I paid the boys and told them to be off and resolved to come again. Next day I enquired of the Caddy master to find out if any of the other boys had ever seen or heard anything, No, none had. Had any left recently. Yes, Dan Mitchell had left to join a ship last year, and had seemed keen to get away, though he would not say why.

I too had to leave the District, and have not been able to revisit the place where the curlews still cry their music each evening. From the Secretary I received this note last week. "You will be interested and shocked to hear that the body of what is supposed to have been the visiting tourist we spoke about, was found under fallen gravel and sand just below the little cliff were you fancied you last heard the sound of a golf club striking a ball. There is no clue to who he was. His clubs were found near him. The usual verdict has been returned at an enquiry which has been held to the effect that there is no one to blame, and another "Person Unknown" has died. I shall be on the look out for more noises—but have heard of none."

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THE GOVERNOR IN THE TOWN.

The Governor of Bombay, attended by Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., drove through the Native Town yesterday morning in a motor-Car. With His Excellency were also the Brigadier-General Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The different piquets were visited and the General explained to His Excellency why it was considered necessary to post troops that those particular points. The scenes of the recent disturbances were also visited and the Police Commissioner described the amount of damage done to various mill premises by the stones thrown by the mob, as the party motored past the mills. After a couple of hours' drive through the town His Excellency the Governor returned to the Secretariat.

In the Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for 1907 the futility of short terms of imprisonment imposed by native Magistrates is emphasised. The Inspector-General of Prisons, in drawing attention to this subject, says:—"It is nothing more than a plea to visiting officers to examine specially the cases of very short terms of imprisonment so as to check short sentences which are commonly imposed by native Magistrates. . . because such imprisonment is often the beginning of the Jail life-history of an habitual." He recommends that such short-term prisoners should be put to such hard work as will act as a deterrent, and discourage any tendency there may be in such individuals which may eventually develop into a love of Jail life and an incentive to crime.

END OF THE SIEVIER CASE.

JUDGE'S REMARKABLE CRITICISM.

Insinuations against Mr. Joel.

SIEVIER ACQUITTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30.

The Sievier case, which has excited the greatest interest, has ended in the accused being acquitted.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, dwelt upon the extreme difficulty in deciding between the contradictory evidence, and pointed out that, in this case, a rich man approached an impecunious man and not an impecunious man a rich one, and the fact that Sievier was borrowing money from Joel was no evidence that he attempted to extort.

[A report of the final proceedings in the Police Court will be found on another page.]

OVATION TO SIR GERARD LOWTHER.

Extraordinary Scenes at Constantinople.

HUGE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 30.

Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople to-day and was met at the station by a crowd of Liberal Turks, who shouted "Long live England, Liberty and the Constitution." They escorted His Excellency's carriage to the Legation.

LONDON, July 31.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the dismissal of the obnoxious Palace officials who were hooted in the streets has begun. Others are fleeing without waiting for dismissal.

LATER.

Advices from Constantinople state that a general exodus of obnoxious Palace officials is taking place.

Much disquietude is felt regarding the release of 950 criminals with the political prisoners who have been granted amnesty.

The amnesty affects 200,000 Armenians in America alone.

The Committee of the Young Turkish Party has dismissed the Vali and Commanders-in-Chief of Adrianople and Smyrna.

THE INDIAN AGITATORS.

League on the Pacific Coast.

LEADER IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, July 31.

A telegram to the "Times" from Vancouver states that a league of Indian agitators is being formed on the Pacific coast, the real object of which is undoubtedly to overthrow British rule.

The league already numbers 1,500. The headquarters are at Seattle, where its highly seditious organ "Free Hindustan" is published.

It is a mystery where the agitators obtain their funds, but it is stated that one of the leaders is now in New York to obtain the help of the enemies of Great Britain in the United States.

The "Times" correspondent accentuates the connection of the unrest with the bad treatment of Indians in Columbia and in other British territories.

THE DANGEROUS SIGNAL.

Explanations by Mr. McKenna.

JUSTIFIABLE ACTION.

LONDON, July 30.

Mr. McKenna, in the Commons this evening, said that the Admiralty had thoroughly examined the incident connected with the naval signals which took place on the 7th instant and were satisfied the manœuvre was not dangerous. However, Admiral Percy Scott, fearing to risk it, was justified in turning the other way and the Commander-in-Chief so informed him at the time.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Accepted by the Lords.

LONDON, July 30.

The Old Age Pensions Bill was read a third time in the Lords this evening.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES BILL.

Passage through the Lords.

LONDON, July 31.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Irish Universities Bill.

Captain W. G. Richards, I.M.S., Madras, is appointed Medical Storekeeper to the Government, vice Carruthers promoted.

LABOUR RIOTS IN PARIS.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

Troops Mobbed.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30.

A serious labour situation exists in Paris and many thousands of navvies, who are out on strike, and others proceeded to-day to Draveil-vigneux and Villeneuve with red flags. Hand-to-hand fighting took place with the troops, and the Cavalry had to charge before the strikers were dispersed.

LONDON, July 31.

Later accounts of the riots near Paris state that three rioters were killed and fifty injured at Draveil-vigneux, which the strikers chose as the scene for their demonstration.

Owing to the recent strike riots there, the Government were controlling the trains and thousands went twelve miles thither by road.

The rioters barricaded the streets, pelted the troops with cobble-stones and used revolvers freely, wounding several of the military.

The troops at length fired and stormed the barricades. They were received with showers of cobble-stones, bottles, syphons, cafe-chairs and revolver shots from the barricades and windows and roofs.

The strikers finally fled over the fields pursued by the cavalry, whom they again pelted from a railway embankment which the horses were unable to scale.

The troops dismounted and carried the position with their swords. Many more were injured here on both sides.

LATER.

Yesterday's outbreak in the environs of Paris was practically a revolutionary skirmish. It was preceded by a manifesto of the Confederation of Labour ordering a general strike in twenty-four hours as a means of bringing the capitalists to their knees.

The troops acted with the greatest forbearance.

The day ended in the complete discomfiture of the rioters, and it is understood that the Government are prepared to take rigorous measures to punish and deter them.

THE NEW YORK-PARIS RACE.

LONDON, July 31.

The American Thomas Car has arrived in Paris, being second in the New York-Paris Motor race.

LABOUR PARTY AND GERMANY.

LONDON, July 31.

The British Labour party will visit Germany next Whitsuntide, with a view to promoting a better understanding between Anglo-German workers.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Khudiram Bose's Petition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The "Englishman" writes—In connection with the petition of the murderer Khudiram Bose to the Lieutenant-Governor, an attempt, we learn, was also made to arouse doubts as to the correctness of the findings of the High Court.

The pleader for the defence has, we understand, submitted a petition to the local Government, stating that some one or other of the anarchists, now under trial at Alipur, might confess that he, and not Khudiram, nor even Profulla Chaki, was the real perpetrator of the Muzafferpore outrage.

MANICKTOLA BOMB CASE.

RELEASE OF ONE OF THE ACCUSED.

As there was nothing to incriminate Ajit Kumar Sen Gupta, he has been released.

RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

An extract from a letter from the Rangoon Trades Association to the Burma Government is published, endorsing the view that immediate steps should be taken to put down bomb conspiracy.

TAX ON CEREALS.

Upper Indian Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 31.

Wheat imported into and flour and bran exporte from Cawnpore, are subject to a terminal tax, which, it is stated, is having an injurious effect on the flour mill industry.

The matter was referred to the Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce, whose Committee say that on the relatively low priced commodities the tax has pressed with greater weight; but they considered it improbable, that the flour milling industry would be disposed to oppose a tax the introduction of which had been the outcome of practically a unanimous appeal from the entire trade of Cawnpore, in order to be relieved of octroi. They admitted, however, that, probably, the terminal tariff was capable of revision, that would render the incidence of the tax more equitable and at the same time yield an increased revenue. They also suggested that the terminal tax be adopted by other large centres of trade in these provinces; but such change be postponed till the question of the effects of local taxation is investigated.

As far as Cawnpore is concerned, the Chamber stands for the retention of the terminal tax.

LOYAL INDIANS.

Meeting at Muttra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

A Muttra correspondent wires under date 30th July:—

A mass meeting of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan raises, zamindars, honorary magistrates, members of Municipal and District Boards, tradesmen, vakils and pleaders was held yesterday at the Municipal Hall when several speeches in the vernacular were made. The speakers emphatically dwelt upon the benefits conferred by the British raj, and strongly denounced the objects and methods of political agitators and sedition mongers.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—The residents of the Muttra district view with the greatest abhorrence the dastardly outrages committed by anarchists at several places. They think the duty of all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor and well-wishers of the country is to co-operate with Government in eradicating the seeds of anarchy and sedition and preventing the possibility of similar occurrences in future. Being fully conscious of the blessings of British rule, they have the fullest confidence in British justice and good faith and have no sympathy with an agitation which aims at subverting constituted authority and weakening Government."

A copy of the proceedings will be submitted to the Collector for transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor and a deputation of the leading gentry of Muttra are going to ask to be allowed to wait on him at his coming visit to Agra.

TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Chidambaram Pillay Appeals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 31.

To-day at the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Shadagopachary, on behalf of V.O. Chidambaram Pillay, applied for admission to appeal in the Tinnevelly sedition case against the conviction and sentence by Mr. A. F. Pinhey, Additional Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, dated 7th instant. The grounds of appeal in each case numbered 39. The appeal was admitted.

Shadagopachary also applied under section 426, Criminal Procedure Code, for the suspension of the rigorous part of sentence pending the appeal.

His Lordship ordered that notice of application should be served on the Advocate-General before the matter was gone into.

Later in the day the matter again came up before His Lordship.

J. L. Rozario, who appeared for the Public Prosecutor, stated he had no instructions to apply for an adjournment.

Shadagopachary asked His Lordship to post the application before the Bench, but was informed that if the vakil wished the matter to come before the Bench, he should apply to the Chief Justice.

The application was adjourned to Monday next.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A NOVEL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 31.

A rather novel and rare case in Secunderabad occupied the attention of the Cantonment Magistrate yesterday. The case arose at the races, where a Mr. Henry Defries stood in the centre of a crowd with three the shell and a small rubber ball, inviting bets from those standing round to discover the ball under shell. The accused was arrested and charged under section 420, I. P. C., with cheating.

Mr. Judge, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Tripp, Barrister, for the accused.

Mr. Clarke, Criminal Investigation Department, kept accused under observation several persons, Mr. Clarke said, betted. The stakes were ten to one to find the ball under the shell. He picked up a shell, another person picked up the second shell and on the third being picked up the ball, it is alleged, fell from the accused's hands.

The Magistrate, after hearing the Public Prosecutor and Mr. Tripp for the defence, was of opinion that the offence of cheating could not be maintained. Many sections of the Indian Penal Code were referred to and a Privy Council case also. The Magistrate gave an illustration of two thieves dividing stolen property where one did the other out of his share. In a case like that would a charge for cheating lie. He thought not. He would have liked to send the case to a higher court, but did not possess the power. The charge of cheating was not made out, and the accused was to be discharged.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 31.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains W. C. Long and E. W. Browne are posted to the Madras Presidency.

Captain W. S. Patton, I.M.S., is posted to the Bacteriological Department.

Captain R. C. Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis, is posted to the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. S. Campbell is posted as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province.

The appointment of Mr. W. C. Bond as United States Consul, Karachi, is recognised.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department.

Tht full text of the Indian Railway Finance Committee is now published.

In accordance with their contract the "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that a deputation of Mahsuds from Mullah Powinda arrived at Kabul some time ago. The mission was to obtain arms and ammunition, but does not seem to have been a successful one.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE "QUARTERLY" AND THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

Social Events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, July 17.

Within a few days of the Indian Budget debate, in which thanks to his good fortune in the ballot Mr. Rees will have the first place after Mr. Buchanan, the *Quarterly Review* has come out with an article of over thirty pages on "The Unrest in India." At the head of the exhaustive essay, for it is entitled to be so described, several recent works on Indian affairs are enumerated, amongst them being Mr. Mahomed Ali's "Thoughts on the Present Discontent," published by the *Bombay Gazette* Press. There is, as there always is in the case of an unsigned *Quarterly* article of this character and importance, a good deal of speculation as to its authorship. I shall not say who I think the writer is or make any guesses as to his identity, except to say that he is very friendly to Lord Curzon. His friendliness to Lord Curzon carries him to extreme lengths in certain respects—or so it seems to some people. What I particularly allude to is his surely rather far-fetched suggestion that the manner of Lord Curzon's departure from India is one of the contributory causes in the existing unrest. "The Viceroy is before all things else the representative of the King-Emperor. He is to the people of India the only visible enbodiment of the majesty of the throne; he derives his office not from Parliament but from the monarch afar off. . . The overthrow of the King's representative, the strongest Viceroy of modern times, at the bidding of the Commander-in-Chief, was the maddest mistake the British Government have made in India for many a year. Its dramatic character filled the imagination of the crowd; and it inflicted an almost irreparable blow on the prestige and authority of the Viceregal position. It has become the fashion in some quarters to say that Lord Curzon's disappearance had nothing more to do with the unrest in India than the man in the moon. Many eminent Anglo-Indians hold a contrary view." Who are they? Does not the writer go a little too far in what he says about the character of the Viceroy as the representative of the King? It is quite true that since the Government of India passed from the Company to the Crown the head of the Administration has been styled Viceroy as well as Governor-General. I believe, however, that the term "Viceroy" does not appear in the "Warrant of Appointment." The holder of the office is appointed "Governor-General" and of course upon the recommendation of a Minister responsible to Parliament. The writer is very jealous of the Viceregal position and in this respect complains of Viscount Morley as well as of Viscount Midleton. "With the very best intentions in the world Lord Morley of Blackburn, since his assumption of the office of Secretary of State, has steadily and at first perhaps unconsciously tended to deepen the impression of the diminishing importance of the Viceroy thus produced. Possibly circumstances have compelled him to follow the course he has pursued. Whatever the cause, the results are clear. The people of India are accustomed to a personal and visible ruler, but they are learning to look to the Secretary of State rather than to the Viceroy. Their gaze has been diverted from Lord Minto to Lord Morley. Instead of being in the background an invisible controller of large questions of policy Lord Morley has become to the multitude the only ruler of India. The country is beng administered from Whitehall, and not from Simla and Calcutta as it ought to be." But this is an old complaint. For example, it was frequently heard when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy and when a very different kind of man from the present Secretary of State was Indian Minister—Lord Cross to wit. The writer brushes aside the notion that the partition of Bengal has anything to do with the present trouble, which indeed, he argues, is due to a variety of causes and really dates from Plassey. But he blames Poona for the later manifestations of discontent. "Poona has been outwardly quiet for years, but it remains the most dangerous city in India. The schemes which now envelop the whole country in a network of disaffection were hatched beneath the shadow of Parbati Hill. It was from Poona that Bengal learned the gospel of revolt; and from Poona the intrigues against which the Government are contending have been steadily fostered and directed." He declares that "the anarchists," however much mischief they may produce, are never likely to bring about a general insurrection. The moment of real and vital danger will not come until next we engage in a life and death struggle with another Power. Were the possibilities he describes with perhaps excessive candour not discerned in interested quarters, it would, he says, be impolitic to speak of them, but they are perfectly well understood in the capitals of three Great Powers. "There is far more danger for Great Britain in silence than in speaking plainly on this critical question. We must face the situation and consider what we have to expect and not shut our eyes to it. We shall have to fight our next great war [illegible] one eye on India; and when it is over w[illegible]hall probably have to set about the restorati[illegible] of order in a vast Dependency which may h[illegible] lapsed into anarchy." While he is so p[illegible]mistic as to think that nothing will preven[illegible]rest recurring, he advocates and discu[illegible] palliatives. The constructive readjustments [illegible] favours do not, however include the separati[illegible] of judicial and executive functions. The da[illegible]er lurking behind that particular project is, [illegible] declares, that "indicated by the increasin[illegible]egree to which the judicial system is pass[illegible] into the hands of competent Indians. The capture of the courts is a notable plank in the Congress secret platform."

THE ELECTORAL BAROMETER.

Mr. Pease, the new Chief Whip of the Liberal party, as in duty bound was in a fairly optimistic mood at the dinner given in his honour on Saturday by the Eighty Club, and he did not refer to the rather embarrassing attitude which a considerable section of Ministerialists have adopted with respect to the Sugar Convention. Mr. Pease endeavoured to show that the electoral events since 1906, disagreeable as they have been in some particulars to the Government, are not such as to make Liberals downhearted. In January, 1906, 156 Unionists were returned; to-day they have only increased by seven, and are now only 163. In the thirty-eight by-elections since the last General Election 180,000 votes have been cast for the Unionists and 210,000 have been cast against them, and that includes 10,263 electors who voted in the Wimbledon election, where no Liberal was put up. It also includes 15,474 electors in the City of London, where there were special circumstances owing to the desire that Mr. Balfour should be returned once again to the House of Commons. In adition there have been 17 uncontested by-elections—11 Liberals against six Conservatives. The result of the Pembrokeshire election announced this afternoon seems to show that "gallant little Wales" like "dear old Scotland" is not much if at all affected by the Liberal slump in England. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Mr. Wynford Philipps to the peerage and the Conservative candidate, Mr. Lort Williams, had the advantage of being known to the constituency, he having made a gallant fight for the seat in 1906. The Conservatives seemed to have thought that although the Liberal majority 2½ years ago was upwards of 3,000 they had a chance on this occasion. The Liberals, I am told, expected to win with a majority of about a thousand. Their candidate, however, polled 2172 votes more than his opponent. This will perhaps compensate Mr. Asquith for the worry he has been caused by Mr. Lough and his friends of the New Reform Club for his alleged backsliding in regard to the Convention mentioned above.

POLITICAL GIBES, &c.

There is an article of special interest to Indian people in this week's issue of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts by that ever-sprightly veteran, Sir George Birdwoodl, on "Mahogany", replying to one on the same subject by Mr. Frank Tiffany. Referring to the Indian substitutes for mahogany Sir George says of one of them —"Melia Azedarach"—that it was under some such notable tree that "the pre-historic Aryas, wherever they settled down in Asia and Europe held their tribal councils, according to tradition discussing under its shade every burning question that arose among them, first when drunk and again when sober," and this "primeval practice" of theirs is, he adds, possibly the ultimate origin of our own two Houses of Parliament, the House of Commons representing the nation drunk and the House of Lords the nation sobered." This is rather hard on the House of Commons whose members might be inclined to retort that it is the other way about. However that might be, they could at any rate point to the well-known saying—a saying that dates, I believe, from the middle of the eigteenth century—"as drunk as a Lord." No one has ever said "as drunk as a Commoner," though it is whispered that after dinner at St. Stephen's, Westminster, it is not uncommon to see a stray member of the House practically inebriated with something stronger than the exuberance of his own verbosity—to apply Disraeli's memorable description of Gladstone. By the way, phrase-making seems to have entirely departed from political life in these more prosaic and degenerate days. More's the pity. Of course Disraeli was a pastmaster in this art and half a dozen or more of his celebrated phrases will occur to those whose memories go back to the seventies and eighties. "The hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" was one of the best. Gladstone's phrases wanted the polish of Disraeli's but some were very effective and are still in use. For example, "the resources of civilisation are not yet exhausted," "National injustice is the surest road to national downfall," and his famous, though of course not universally accepted definition of the creeds of our two great political parties:—"The principle of Toryism is mistrust of the people qualified by fear. The principle of Liberalism is trust in the people qualified by prudence."

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Society with a big S was more numerously represented than India at the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata at their historical riverside residence, York House, Twichenham, on Monday. The weather was not exactly ideal, but the concert in the ball room compensated for the dampness outside and Mr. Plunket Greene one of the artists engaged for the occasion was, I hear, in splendid form. According to the "Times" the guests invited included the Japanese Ambassador, the Mexican Minister and Mme. and Mlle. Covarrubias, the Servian Minister, the Swiss Minister, Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh, Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon, Duchess de Seville, the Marquis de Bucy, the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, the Marquis de Beaument, the Marchioness of Donegal, the Marquis de Villalobar, the Dowager Countess of Limerick and the Ladies Florence and Mary Pery, the Earl and Countess of Mar, the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, Viscountess Parker, Lady Llangattock, Lord and Lady Michelham, Lord and Lady Graves, Lord O'Hagan, Lady O'Hagan, and Miss O'Hagan, Lady Haversham, Lord and Lady O'Brien and Miss O'Brien, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Lord and Lady Teynham, Baron and Baroness de Worms, the Dowager Lady Wynford and Miss Best, Lady Westbury, Lord Lamington, General Sir Arthur Lyttelton-Annesley, Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, M.P., and Lady Acland-Hood, Admiral Sir Cyprian and Lady Bridge, Lady Barkly and Miss Barkly, Sir M. M. and Lady Bhownaggree, General Sir Bindon and Lady Blood and Miss Blood, the Count de Beaufort, Lady Clarke-Jervoise and Miss Clarke Jervoise, Lord and Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Sir Thomas Dewar, Sir Frederick Lely, Lady Alice Leslie, Lady Mary Leslie, Sir Pyers and Lady Mostyn of Talacre and the Misses Mostyn, Sir George Newnes, M. P., and Lady Newnes, Sir Charles and Lady Elliot, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund and Lady Fremantle, Admiral Sir Adolphus and Lady Fitz George, Commander Sir Hamilton and Lady Freer-Smith, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, M. P., and Lady Glen-Coats, Sir Home and Lady Gordon, Sir Walpole and Lady Greenwell, Sir Robert and Lady Hart and Miss Hart, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir George Power, Sir Henry and Lady Prinsep, General Sir Joseph and Lady Phillips and Miss Phillips, Lady Seymour, Sir Henry and Lady Samuel, Sir Philip and Lady Watts, and Sir Francis and Lady Winnington. There was a crowded and fashionable gathering at St. Mark's in Mayfair on the following day when Miss Janet Mackay, second daughter of Sir James Mackay, was married to Mr. Frederick Glyn Bailey, Royal Horse Artillery, son of the former Conservative member for Walworth. The congregation included the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and others well known in the political and social world. The Bishop of Grantham (Dr. MacCarthy, formely Archdeacon of Calcutta) officiated with the assistance of one of the King's honorary chaplains, the Rev. R. H. Hadden. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by eight bridesmaids three of whom were her sisters and another her cousin, Miss Maud Hooper, daughter of a former well known officer of the Royal Indian Marine. Many who were prevented from attending the service at the church, including Lord Reay, head of the Mackay Clan, afterwards attended the reception held by the bride's mother at Seamore Place, Park Lane. The large and splendid assortment of presents were greatly admired. Another wedding in which Anglo-Indians were interested was of Captain Alexander Adams, late R. E., and Miss Catherine Mary Fox, daughter of the late much-respected Master in Equity, Bombay. The ceremony took place at St. Thomas's, Regent Street, the bride being given away by her uncle Mr. Stephen Fox. Amongst those present were the bride's uncle and aunt, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, the Master of Falkland, and Sir Edward and Lady Ollivant. The marriage of Colonel Davies, Commissioner of Jullundur, with Miss Mabel Merritt Patterson, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier-General Patterson, United States Consul-General in Calcutta, also took place yesterday, the service being held at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Sir Charles Rivaz gave the bride away and many well-known Anglo-Indians were present.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The House of Commons would be all the better for a few Anglo-Indians of the type of Sir Frederic Lely. Many people even though though may not label themselves "Liberal" will be glad to learn that he has accepted the position of prospective Liberal candidate for the Sevenoaks division of Kent and to wish him success. Sir Frederic has the advantage of residing in the division where he is popular with all classes, but he doubtless realises that if he is to win it will only be after a good deal of arduous spade-work. All previous attempts to dislodge the present member Mr. H. W. Forster, a strong Tariff Reformer, have failed and at the last general election when the tide ran more strongly for the Liberals than it is doing at present or is likely to do for a long time to come, the Conservative majority was close upon 400.

A vacancy in the Council of India will occur a fortnight hence when Sir Philip Hutchins's term of office expires. He was appointed to the Council on the 1st of August 1898, previous to which he had for upwards of four years and a half been Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department. His connection with the India Office has, therefore, been a pretty long one, and he will leave Whitehall regretted by all his colleagues, as well as by everyone who has had to see him there on business. Although anything but provincial he has always been devoted to his presidency, and Madras could not have had a better or more loyal representative at head-quarters.

Viscount Morley is to distribute the King's gold medal to the cadets of H.M.S. Worcester on board that vessel next Thursday. The Worcester is moored in one of the wider reaches of the lower Thames, and the guests will be taken thither in a steamer from London Bridge. The "Worcester," as your readers are doubtless aware, is a floating college for the Mercantile Marine, and its connection with India is that it provides pilots for the Hooghly as well as junior officers for the great English shipping companies trading with the East. Young gentlemen who have received their nautical education on the Worcester have the privilege of entering the P. and O. service and, I believe, that of the British India Company as apprentices and junior officers without paying a premium. By the way, the P. and O. Company's new express steamer the "Salsette," described by the "Times" as one of the finest vessels afloat, is to be on view on August Bank Holiday on behalf of that very deserving charity the Seamen's Hospital Society.

THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.

Not to be Acquired by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The Government of India have decided not to acquire the Darjeeling Railway, and the Company will therefore continue in possession for another ten years, dating from 24th May 1909.

CRUEL CHILD MURDER.

Culprit only Thirteen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

A cruel murder was committed, at Maungmya, by a Burmese girl of 13 years, who murdered a child of 5 years, with a knife in some paddy fields, and then robbed the deceased of Rs. 100 worth of jewellery which it was wearing. The accused has been sent up for trial.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

Port Trust's Views.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st July, consideration was given to the question of the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communication in the Island.

A copy of the draft letter to Government expressing the views of the Board on matters connected with the development of Bombay City affecting the interests of the sea-borne trade of the Port as finally approved by the land and Railways Committee at their meeting on 18th July was sent to each member of the Board before the meeting.

The Secretary read the draft letter and after discussion it was agreed at the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Procter, to omit the last sentence in para. 14 commencing "the first expenditure might be" down to "entirely," and at the suggestion of Captain Hewett to also omit from para. 20 the sentence "the contractors for the New Docks found no difficulty in maintaining a large staff of ordinary labour on the adjoining Island of Elephanta."

The following draft as thus amended was then approved.

"In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter No. 7382, dated 9th December 1907, I am directed to submit the following expression of the views of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay on matters connected with the development of Bombay City affecting the interests of the Sea-borne Trade of the Port.

I am to say that the adoption of the Port Trust Scheme for the Harbour Branch Railway, and the connected proposals for establishing the Cotton, and Grain, and Seed, and probably other Trades, in large depots at Mazagon, will give effect to the design of concentrating the whole of the Railway Goods traffic into, and from, the Docks to the eastern side of the Island. The line of road extending from the Mint to the Matunga Leper Asylum, comprising the Frere Road, the Reay Road, and the extension thereof to Sewri (now in progress), and the further extension northwards to the Leper Asylum, which is a project of the future, forms the western boundary of the zone of the City which must be regarded as wholly appropriated to the requirements of trade. It includes besides the new Timber Depot, and the great trade depots which are to be provided on the Reclamation now in progress, and the Railway siding yards in connection therewith, the whole of the Docks and Bunders at which the Foreign and Coasting Sea-borne Import and Export Trade is dealt with. Negotiations with Government are now in progress for the transfer to the Board of the portion of this area north of Sewrie, while south of Sewrie the whole of the area is owned and controlled by the Trustees with the exceptions noted in the margin; some matters are now pending with the Railway Companies for final settlement, but otherwise there are no questions affecting this area in which the interests of other bodies are concerned. If further storage room is hereafter found to be necessary to meet the requirements of the expanding trade of the Port, it must naturally be provided by further reclamations of the foreshore, and it seems altogether improbable that it will ever be necessary to extend the trade area further to the west of the line indicated than that which it now occupies between Carnac Bridge and Wadi Bunder and between the Victoria and Jackeria Bunder roads.

1. The Wadi Bunder Goods and Stores yard, east of the lines of the Frere Road.
2. The British India S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.
3. The Viegas Patent Slip, Mazagon.
4. The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.
5. The Harbour Defences Yard, Mazagon.
6. The Framji Petit Mill premises, Mazagon.
7. The Hindu Burial and Burning Ground, Tank Bunder.

As regards the excepted foreshore properties above referred to, not under the control of the Trustees, it has been agreed that the Wadi Bunder Yard, east of the line of the Frere Road, is to be transferred to the Trustees in exchange for other lands, while the two Dockyards and the Viegas Patent Slip are held by private Companies on lease, and there is no present necessity to disturb their occupation. The Harbour Defences Yard is now of little or no use for Military purposes, and has been scheduled by the Military Lands Committee of 1904 for relinquishment by the Military and to be handed over to the Port Trust. It was the original intention of Government that this property should be vested in the Board along with the other foreshore properties. Its transfer was for the time being delayed for special reasons. Part of the premises has already been made over to the Trustees for the Railway line and overbridge, and it is now very urgently necessary that they should obtain possession of the remaining area owing to the pressure on space for the accommodation of Bunder traffic, due to Mody Bay being wholly occupied by the New Docks. The Trustees are ready to treat for its acquisition either by purchase or by an exchange of land. The two remaining permises, the Petit Mill and Burning Ground, are

SERIOUS OBSTRUCTIONS

to future desirable developments, but no means of acquiring them at present suggest themselves. The site of the Mills is Port Trust property, but has been leased for a long term of years.

The arrangements already concluded for the new trade depots and railway connections therewith and with the Docks make very ample provision for the trade in these respects. The cost, which will fall wholly to be provided by the Trustees, will be very heavy, and the Board have undertaken this liability on an understanding with the Railway Companies that there shall be no competition. It follows that no extension of the existing Railway Goods Yards, west of the Frere Road, should be allowed, unless it can be shown to be necessary for the receipt and delivery only of goods that will not use the Mazagon depots. Any such extension must in any case be at the expense of other interests, owing to the restricted space available, and for this reason alone such proposals should be jealously regarded, but in view of the ample provision being made on the north, it should be clearly understood that no extension of the kind is required in the interests of the Sea-borne Trade, and that, if permitted, it would constitute a breach of the understanding on which the Trustees have agreed to make the requisite provision at Mazagon. It is partly because the available space west of the Docks is so very restricted that the Board have been forced to provide the requisite accommodation on the north, where, moreover, the necessary provision can be made by reclamation at a moderate cost without disturbing other interests. As things are, the natural storage or collecting ground for produce prior to shipment is on the north, but it is essential to the success of the project that the Trade should be concentrated there and that there should be no division. If competition were allowed and any considerable portion of the Trade was diverted, it would interfere with efficient working and very obviously oblige the Trustees to levy heavier charges on the Trade using the depots to cover the interest and sinking fund charges and the working expenses of the scheme.

The other questions affecting the development of Bombay City in which the Trustees representing the interest of the Sea-borne Trade of the Port are directly concerned may be considered under the heads:—I.—Road communications. II.—Means of rapid transit. III. Reservations for future extension of the Dock accommodation. IV.—Housing the labouring classes.

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

So far as the Trade zone is concerned, communications north and south are sufficiently provided for by the roads already made or projected as described in para. 2 and by the further Schemes the Trustees have in view. These include the widening of the Reay Road by 30 feet (i.e., from 60 to 90 feet or the same as the Frere Road) from Mazagon to the Kala Chowkey and the construction of a new road 100 feet wide, starting from the point in Mazagon at which Dockyard Road joins the Reay Road crossing the Harbour Branch Railway by an overbridge at the Defences Yard and rejoining the main north and south road near the new Timber Ponds at Sewrie. This projected road forms a loop, skirting both the proposed new Cotton Green and Grain and Seeds Depot and is on a line that will no doubt, at some future time, form the main thoroughfare connecting Bombay with the southern extremity of Trombay.

Its immediate purpose will be, on the one hand, to form the means of direct communication between what is now the City proper and the Grain and Seeds Depot, and, on the other, to connect the Mills on the north with the Cotton Depot and present Coal Bunders.

The only other provision which is apparently desirable in the matter of north and south roads is a connection between the north end of the road forming the western boundary of the Trade zone with the central thoroughfare to be made by the Improvement Trust as part of their suburban schemes for the north of the Island.

As regards east and west routes, the Trustees attach Great importance to the construction of a short length of wide street connecting the west end of Ballard Road with Hornby Road.

The new Sandhurst Road under construction by the Improvement Trust will sufficiently meet other requirements in this respect south of Mazagon. The Trustees are making provision for widening the continuation of this road from the foot of the east approach to Elphinstone Bridge to the Frere Road to 100 feet, and it seems very desirable that the Elphinstone Bridge itself should be widened on the completion of Sandhurst Road. It could, no doubt, be arranged to divide the cost in the same proportion as the cost of the bridge was originally shared.

The Victoria Road at Mazagon will become in the future a very important thoroughfare for traffic from the Cotton Depot and present Coal and Firewood Bunders to Byculla and districts to the west. It will cross the new line of railway by a bridge 80 feet in width, and the Trustees are making provision for widening the road within their boundaries, that is eastward of Mount Road, to 80 feet. It is very desirable that the section between Mount Road and Parel Road should be similarly widened.

Further north the present Kala Chowkey Road sufficiently meets the requirements of the adjacent areas, and the most urgently necessary new line of road to meet immediately prospective developments is a wide road with easy gradients connecting Sewrie Village with the new Sewrie Road at the South-west corner of the cemetery. There is to be a bridge across the railway line a little south of Sewrie Village, and this will be the direct Route between the Mills which are located on the new Sewrie Road and those in the district around Parel, and the new Cotton Depot and the present Coal Bunder.

MEANS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

The Trustees attach very great importance to the provision of the means of rapid transit not only between the business offices in the Fort and the trade centres, but also throughout the City. They consider this provision essential to the unhindered development of both its industries and its trade and commerce. Experience in the commercial and industrial centres in Europe strongly supports this view. The general experience has been that traffic increases in geometric ratio to the facilities provided, and making every allowance for the difference in the means of the people, it is certain that in Bombay the provision of the means of rapid transit on well chosen routes, with a frequent and regular service, would be followed by a very large increase in the number of passengers carried. But this question also bears another aspect. The railway arrangements in Bombay are unquestionably complicated in a very marked degree by the provision necessary under present conditions for the very large urban and suburban passenger traffic carried by the two trunk lines of railway which converge on the City from the north and east, and which after crossing on to the Island run parallel and for a considerable length in close proximity to each other. These lines running along the centre to the Island are an effectual barrier to cross east and west traffic, and the obvious remedy—the provision of overbridges spanning both lines—is a very costly undertaking having regrad to the number of bridges necessary and the great value of the property to be acquired for the approaches on both sides. The long embankments forming the approaches, moreover, form an obstruction affecting property for some distance on each side of the sites of the roadways.

Taking the urban and suburban traffic by itself, two facts are patent—one is that it must be efficiently provided for, and the other is that the only means of effectually providing for it and at the same time avoiding all interference with cross traffic and the amenities of neighbouring properties is by means of elevated or shallow underground lines worked electrically and carried along routes that will provide quick communication between outlying areas and the business centres. This is the practical conclusion that has been arrived at in numerous other large cities, and it seems inevitable that circumstances will necessitate a resort to this system in Bombay. A tramway system, however efficient, cannot meet the want, because owing to frequent stoppages it fails entirely to fulfil the most urgently necessary requirement rapidity of transit. It may be added that experience elsewhere goes to show that tramways laid on the flat are no cheaper in the matter of the mileage charge per head than are the charges on well designed and managed overhead lines.

If it is assumed that in Bombay this system is one that must be ultimately adopted, then it is without doubt desirable that the City should be beforehand in paving the way for its introduction for the difficulties in providing for it will only increase as time goes on. The undertaking would unquestionably involve a

CONSIDERABLE OUTLAY OF CAPITAL

and it is possible that the prospect of a direct return on the expenditure would for perhaps some time not encourage private enterprise to embark on the scheme. But the welfare and development of the City would be so materially benefited that it would seem justifiable for the public bodies most directly interested to combine to assist such a project by some form of guarantee. The power of co-operation in such a cause has not yet been fully realised in England, but there are examples of its successful adoption there as well as in some of the cities of other parts of Europe and in America. That there is immense scope for such a measure in the case of a City like Bombay with a vast future only awaiting development can hardly be questioned.

As regards the route and alignment to be followed, the Trustees realize that it is of importance that the suggested new line should work in as far as possible with the existing Railway lines. On the understanding that they are adapted to work electrically, there would be no apparent difficulty in such a combination. The route which naturally suggests itself is an overhead line starting from, say, Elphinstone Circle or the open space in front of the Customs House (adjoining, running parallel to the Frere Road along the Docks and through the Trade zone of Sewrie, branching thence to the north through the area comprised in the Improvement Trust Scheme V (connecting with the G. I. P. Harbour Branch at the cross road leading to Antop Hill or with the G. I. P. main line north of Matunga Station) to the south side of the Bandora Creek where it would connect with the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The existing B. B. and C. I. line south of Grant Road to be replaced by an overhead line which would follow the existing line or line of the Queen's Road to a point a little south of the Marine Lines Station, whence it could be carried by a line skirting the Parade ground to opposite the Victoria Terminus and be continued either via Fort Street or along the east side for the Parade ground and by the new road to be made connecting Hornby Road with the west end of the Ballard Road to rejoin the line from Elphinstone circle, thus forming a complete circuit.

The total length of new line to be thus provided would be approximately 11 miles and the capital cost for an overhead electrical line throughout, including complete equipment, would probably amount to £1,375,000 exclusive of land. On the route suggested the cost of land would not be a very expensive item as for the length from Ballard Road to Sewrie say 5 miles, the Port Trustees would be prepared to give a right of way free of charge. It appears probably that £1 1-2 to 1 3-4 millions would cover the entire cost of the project.

Judged by European examples 1 3-4 millions is not a large sum for a City of the size of Bombay to spend on such a scheme. Hamburg, for instance, with a population of under 800,000 which already possesses a complete tramway system, is now spending over £ 4 millions on a circular railway, partly overhead and partly underground, 17 miles in length, the cost being enhanced by the necessity of acquiring valuable street properties to make way for the line.

No reliable data are available for an estimate of the probable traffic on the line suggested, but there can be no question that it would be very considerable, and that the scheme is quite feasible financially with the co-operation of the two Railway Companies, the Municipality, the Port Trust and Improvement Trust jointly, especially considering how lightly the City is at present taxed, the rates on property aggregating under 15 per cent. as against 19 1-2 per cent. in Calcutta.

The Trustees as already explained attach considerable importance to the complete scheme as a necessary means to the

FULLEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

It would in their opinion solve the problem of what to do with the present Railway along the Sea Face as the urban and suburban traffic would be efficiently provided for. Whatever may be the decision as regards the complete project, however it seems absolutely necessary that the section from Elphinstone Circle to Sewrie with possibly a branch to Church Gate Street or Marine Lines should be carried out in time to be ready for the opening of the new Goods Depots and Cotton Green. The Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, the Bombay Cotton Trades Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company have all laid the greatest stress upon the necessity for the provision of rapid means of transit between the Fort and the proposed trade centres as essential to the complete success of the Trustees' project, and and they will feel bound, failing any other agency, to take steps for the construction of this line. The net liability to be incurred on this section, it is estimated, would not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs per annum, which the Trade could well afford to pay in return for the great convenience it would be to the transaction of business. Whether the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which is chiefly concerned could be induced to take up the project or the Tramway Company or a separate private company be entrusted with the concession is a matter for consideration, but of its necessity, as a convenience in the interests of the trade of the Port, the Trustees entertain no doubt whatever.

The Trustees approve of the proposal that all long distance passenger traffic into and out of Bombay should be dealt with at the Victoria Terminus. This would be greatly facilitated if the urban and suburban traffic is provided for by an overhead line as proposed.

FUTURE DOCK EXTENSIONS.

Reservations for future Extension of the Dock Accommodation.—As regards the reservations for future extension of the Dock Accommodation the Trustees have before addressed Government representing the extreme desirability of reserving the space to the south of the Ballard Pier for future extension of the Commercial Docks and the Chamber of Commerce have made similar representations. The Government of India have, however, in a recent communication intimated that they cannot contemplate any further extension towards the south of the Commercial Docks. This is a decision which the Trustees hope may be reconsidered. It appears to have been arrived at on a report by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine pointing out the great expense that would be entailed in removing the present Dockyard and alleging that equal advantages and greater facilities for the expansion of the Commercial Docks exist at the northern part of the Harbour. The Director observes that the removal of the Government Dockyard elsewhere would entail an initial cost of, say from £ 2 to 3 millions, and involve a large increase in recurring charges consequent on the difficulty of maintaining communication and of obtaining and retaining labour.

I am to say that the Trustees believe that the Dockyard, in its present situation, is a menace to the City in case of war, and its transfer to Hog Island on this and other grounds is not a new suggestion. They would invite the attention of Government to the remarks on the subject contained in para. 23 of G. R. 4890-W-2066, dated 2nd December 1889. They believe the difficulty as regards communications can be easily overcome, and they do not share in the Director's fears as regards the difficulty of procuring labour. The value of the the present premises which would have to be acquired by the Trustees would form an asset against the initial cost of the transfer. The Trustees would not, of course, press the point, expect on general grounds, if they could share the Director's view that a site for the extension of the Commercial Docks possessing equal advantages and greater facilities exists at the northern part of the Habour. They are advised that, owing to the shallowness of the Harbour north of the present Docks, any such scheme would be beset with enormous difficulties, and while no immediate action is called for, they would ask that no project for any considerable extension of the present Dockyard premises be entertained without careful consideration of the views herein set forth.

The recommendation that the Dockyard, Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory should be removed to Hog Island is one to which Government have given much attention : it is considered that the transfer is one that circumstances will in time necessitate, but the Government of India have decided that, in the present condition of the finances, whatever may be the ultimate decision, there is little prospect of the transfer being carried out for many years to come.

HOUSING THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Housing the the labouring classes as far as it concerns the Trustees interest is a subject that may be dismissed in a few words. It is unquestionably desirable that the labour required in handling the Trade at the Docks and Bunders, and the new Trade centres should be accommodated as near the spot as conveniently possible. The Trustees contemplate making the necessary provision for the requirements as regards the Dock labour at their own expnese. They have already provided quarters for some 1,900 men in all, and have now before them proposals for largely increasing the accommodation. It may be added that the Trustees hope also, as opportunity offers, to provide official residences for the officers on the superior staff.

As regards schemes for the extension of the residential area of the City, the Trustees would refer to possible reclamations in Mahim Bay. The foreshore vests in the Board and is an asset that they would be glad to realize in view of the many liabilities they are incurring in providing increased and improved accommodation for the trade of the Port.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JULY 17, PARIS, JULY 18.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

London, July 17.

Court.—The King, who had opened the new dock at Bristol on Thursday, gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace on Friday, spent the week-end with Lord Rosebery at Mentmore, and on Monday opened the Olympic Games.—A statue of the Queen, the first erected in this country, was unveiled at the London Hospital by Lord Crewe last week.—The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday over the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music.—On Wednesday the Prince sailed for Quebec, taking with him £10,000 subscribed here towards the cost of the Quebec battlefields.

Ecclesiastical.—The Lambeth Conference committees are now in session. The Conference itself resumes on the 27th.—Canon Singleton, of Birkenhead, is to be Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury.

Ireland.—Sir J. B. Dougherty succeeds Lord Macdonnel as Under-Secretary.—Mr. Justice Ross on Wednesday commented on the Government's inaction regarding cattle drives.

Labour.—The reporting trade unions had 8·2 per cent. of their members unemployed on June 30, against 3·6 per cent. a year ago.

Law.—The Dublin Steam Packet Company has succeeded in its appeal from the decision dismissing its claim to the exclusive use of the Carlisle Pier in Kingstown Harbour.—The libel suit of John Williams, labour agitator against the "Daily Express" has ended in a verdict and judgment for the defendants.—The Mile-end Guardians' case opened at the Central Criminal Court on Monday.—Mr. Joel has given evidence in the case against Mr. Sievier, who, has now been committed for trial but released on bail.—The High Court has declared a £2,000 mortgage void under the Money Lenders' Act, and has granted an injunction to prevent the Midland Insurance Company from using any name resembling that of the Midland Counties Insurance Company.

Lord Morley of Blackburn was installed last week as Chancellor of Manchester University.

Lord Strathcona on Saturday opened a Mining Exhibition at Olimpia.

Mr. Asquith was entertained last Friday at a banquet by the Bar. On Monday he received a deputation urging the adoption of penny postage with France, and gave a sympathetic but not an affirmative reply. On Tuesday another deputation pressed him to denounce the Sugar Convention.

Mr. Balfour spoke on Monday at a meeting of the Parents' League, insisting on the parents' right to have such religious education as they prefer for their children.

Naval and Military.—At Bisley last week the United States won the Olympic Gold Medal in the international shooting competition. The National Rifle Association's meeting opened on Monday.—Oxford University has won the Humphry Cup and Yorkshire the county championship. Our correspondent comments on the superiority of the American service rifle.—Lord Derby has agreed to remain chairman of the Lancashire Association in connexion with the territorial Force.—Several of a submarine's crew were nearly suffocated on Tuesday.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords last week the Scottish Land Values Bill was read a second time. On Monday the working of the Small Holdings Act was referred to. On Tuesday Lord Avebury obtained a second reading for the Municipal Franchise (Companies) Bill. On the 15th the serious block in the operation of Irish land purchase was discussed.—In the House of Commons on the 9th the Old Age Pensions Bill was read a third time. On the 13th there was a debate on naval construction. The Committee stage of the Finance Bill occupied the 14th and 15th.—The House will adjourn on August 1 till October 12.—The Committee on the hop industry reports against an import duty.—The trade union members have dissociated themselves from the Labour party's attitude on the garden party question.

Women Surgeons.—The members of the Royal College of Surgeons have refused by a large majority to admit women. The Fellows favoured the proposal.

Sporting.—In the Olympic Games, the 1,500 metres race and the hammer-throwing have been won by the United States, the three miles team race, the 3,500 metres walk and 20 kilometres bicycle race by the United Kingdom and other bicycle by France and Sweden.—Cricket has been somewhat interfered with by rain. Last week Kent beat Somerset Lancashire beat Warwickshire, Hampshire beat Northamptonshire, the Philadelphian beat Worcestershire, the Gentlemen beat the Players, and Harrow beat Eton ; while Yorkshire drew with Sussex. On Tuesday Sussex beat Somerset. On Wednesday Yorks beat Notts, Warwick beat Northampton, Worcestershire beat Gloucestershire, and Hants beat the Philadelphians. The M. C. C. Committee repudiates any idea of discourtesy to Australia. Lord Hawke, having captained Yorkshire for 25 years, was presented on Tuesday with a testimonial of plate and porcelain.—In tennis, Oxford beat Cambridge in both the doubles and the singles.—An auto-cycle competition from Land's End to John o' Groats started on Monday.

The French Ambassador presided on Saturday at a dinner of the Anglo-French Association in London.

Theatres.—"H.M.S. Pinafore" was revived at the Savoy on Tuesday.

Wills.—Religious and charitable institutions will receive £34,450 left by the Rev. W. Peace, £30,000 by Mr. D. McCowan; £14,900 by Mrs. Churton; £13,600 by Mr. T. Gibbins and £7,500 by Mr. J. T. Woodroffe. Mr. M. Colnaghi has left to the National Gallery several valuable pictures, and the whole residue of his estate, subject to his widow's life interest.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Northcote, the retiring Governor-General, was entertained at a banquet in Melbourne on Tuesday.—The Federal Labour Convention has passed a resolution in favour of compulsory military training.—In six months 2,306 assisted emigrants from the United Kindom have reached New South Wales.

Canada.—About 12,000 troops are being mobilized at Quebec for the Tercentenary celebration. The advance British squadron has arrived. We publish a description of the pageant to be performed. Commemorative postage stamps have been issued.—The House of Commons has pledged itself to financial support of the All-red steamship project.—The new frontier of Manitoba will take in both Fort Churchill and York Factory on Hudson's Bay. Ontario also receives a large northward extension, and Quebec receives the Canadian part of Labrador.—The wheat area in the three prairie provinces shows an increase of 468,000 acres.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal, a Commission reports that poor whites are increasing owing to the prejudice against manual labour. The Government is showing a disposition to meet Opposition views, and the Gold Bill is to be referred to a committee for amendment.—In Cape Colony, an attempt is being made to preserve a higher 'minimum' of taxable income than £50. The Bond party has failed to persuade the Government to reopen the rebels' compensation question. The Cape Premier thinks that the Transkei Territory may supply much labour for the Transvaal mines.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidency.—Mr. Bryan was nominated on a first ballot, as expected, by the Democratic Convention, with Mr Kern, of Indiana, for the Vice-Presidency. A very Radical platform was adopted.—The convict Preston has refused to accept the Labour Socialist nomination.

English Khaki.—Protests from American manufacturers against the purchase of British khaki for American uniforms in the Philippines appear to have succeeded.

Railway Rates are excepted to rise, the companies rejecting the alternative of a decrease in wages.

FOREIGN.

France.—The Parliamentary Session closed on Monday. The Bill for the purchase of the Western Railway by the State was passed.—A £1,000 prize has been offered for the first aerial automobile getting to England from France.—The National Fete was celebrated on Tuesday.

China.—An edict is issued defining the qualifications for membership in the projected Constitutional Assembly.—The protection of Turkish subjects is transferred from France to Germany.

Germany.—The High Sea Fleet left on Tuesday for a cruise in the Atlantic.—General Keim's organs announce that 140,000 members of the Navy League will secede.—Count Zeppelin's airship has been prevented by accidents from carrying out a 24 hours' flight. The official trial is indefinitely postponed.

Italy.—The agrarian strike at Parma is nearly at an end. An episcopal admonition has been issued on the subject.

Morocco.—The Sultan Abdul Aziz has left Rabat for Marakesh. Mr. Clark Kennedy has made arrangements with his captors for his release.

Persia.—The Shah has apologized for the disrespect shown to the British Legation, and has promised security for the lives, persons, and property of the refugees there.—Our special Correspondent has reached Tabriz, where he finds a dangerous situations.

Turkey.—The murder of Shemsi Pasha is reported to be connected with grave insubordination in the army.

Portugal.—The Chamber has fixed the King's Civil List at £222 a day.

Russia.—The Duma was prorogued on Saturday till October 28.—A plot against the Tsar is said to have been discovered.

Cape to Cairo.—An agreement announced by our Brussels Correspendent will advance the realisation of a rail and boat route from the Cape to the Nile by way of the Congo.

Obituary.—The Servian Minister, Sir R. J. Dashwood; Sir T. Fitzerald ; Sir W. Farmer; the Rev. Professor Bigg, of Oxford, Sir H, Reader-Lack; Sir Mathew Wood; Vice-Admiral W. B. Grant; Major-General G. Simpson; Colonel U. L. Morris, Mrs. Cashel Hoey ; Mr. S. Disston—"Times."

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of July 15 :—

Sir,—Rather more than a year ago I issued an appeal in your columns for subscriptions to raise memorials both in England and India to Robert Lord Clive, who possesses no public monument in either country although he was, perhaps more than any other man, the founder of the British Empire in India. An influential committee joined in supporting this appeal, which met with a rapid and generous response, both in England and in India ; and on four occasions during the past year lists have been published in your columns of the amounts received.

The sum for which I asked was from £4,000 to £5,000 in order to enable statues of Clive to be erected in both countries. The fifth subscription list, which is published to-day, shows that the larger total has now been passed. It has been decided, therefore, to close the fund; and I shall be glad if any one who has not yet paid his donation or who still desires to subscribe will send his contribution either to me or to the Bank of England, who have kindly acted as bankers of the fund. There may be some whom the earlier appeals have not reached or who may let the matter slip their memories.

In view of the relative proportions of the money received from England and India, the committee have decided to devote the sum of approximately £3,500, to the erection of a bronze statue in London, and a sum of approximately £1,500 to the execution of a replica in marble for India, which it si proposed to offer to the Victoria Memorial Hall, now is course of erection at Calcutta. There, on the scene where he revived the stricken glory of his country, and where his military victories were succeeded by even greater administrative triumphs, the image of the great captain may well bear company with the effigies of Warren Hastings, and Cornwallis, and Wellesley, and Dalhousie, his successors in office and his heirs in fame.

It was felt by the committee that for the English statue, which should be a very fine one, a site should, if possible, be procured in some commanding position in the capital of the Empire, adjoining one of the principal thoroughfares, in the neighbourhood of the buildings of Government, and more particularly of the India Office, from which but for Clive the affairs of India might conceivably never have been controlled. Such a site has with the gracious approval of his Majesty the King, who was himself a contributor to the fund, been offered by the First Commissioner of Works ; and it is proposed to erect the statue as the central feature of the new and imposing flight of steps which before long will lead down from the end of the greatly widened roadway of Charles Street, Whitehall, to St. James's Park. Rising from this stairway (specially adapted as a plinth for the purpose) in immediate proximity to the doors of the India Office, and looking down on the tide of traffic that daily streams through the Park to Westminster and Whitehall, the figure of Lord Clive will fitly recall his incomparable service to the State, and the tardy but whole-hearted gratitute of his countrymen.

It has been decided to invite designs from a few leading sculptors ; and when a final choice has been arrived at by the committee, a further announcement will be made. I am yours very faithfullp,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
Chairman of the Committee.

1 Carlton House Terrace, July 14.

MR. MACKENZIE KING, Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, has issued a report in which he makes a strong recommendation to the Government to put a stop to the manufacture of opium in Vancouver. This business has been going on for over twenty years. Two opium manufacturers claimed damages for delay in business during the riots, and on investigating (says the Ottawa correspondent of the "Standard of Empire") Mr. Mackenzie King discovered that in one year one of these manufacturers made a clear profit of 15,000 dols, (£3,000) and the other 20,000dols. (£4,000). It is probable that legislation will be introduced to suppress the traffic. Mannfacturers sell their opium to white people as well as Orientals, and the evil effects of the opium consumed in different parts of the Dominion, particularly in Victoria (B.C.) and New Westminster (B.C.), where there are three or four factories, make a sad story.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Opened by the King.

Monday, July 13.—The King opened the Olympic games in the Great Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Victoria.

It was a dreary welcome for a King. From early morn there was a steady downpour, and if when the time for his Majesty's arrival came there was a slight cessation, it only accentuated the sodden condition of the ground and the general sombreness of the proceedings. Everywhere there was mud, and the dainty shoes of hundreds of women carried lumps of clay from the exhibition to the Stadium. Drip, drip, drip, came the rain, and spoiled shoes had opportunity of sympathising with ruined hats and disfigured frocks.

The royal box was an elaborately decorated and prettily furnished structure in the immediate centre of the eastern side of the oval, and its adornments were much admired. The hangings consisted of rich rugs and carpets, and flowers were lavishly placed at all points where the pillars and posts would otherwise have spoilt the appearance of the structure. The platform provided for the King to alight from his carriage at the entrance of the Stadium was also guily decorated, and the carpeted passage, covered with an awning, led from it to the actual enclosure.

The first members of the Royal party to arrive were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and Princess Patricia. They were followed in a short time by the Prime Minister of Nepaul, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, with their children and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert and Prince David came just before the King, who with her Majesty and Princess Victoria, drove up to one of the gates in Wood Lane, near the Stadium entrance, and then drove round to the royal enclosure. The King was received in the lobby by Viscount Selby and Lord Blyth, chairman and vice-chairman of the committee of the exhibition, Lord Desborough, president of the British Olympic Games, Mr. Imre Kiralfy, and several members of the National Olympic Committee. The King then entered the royal box. Advancing to the front of the royal box, the King was greeted by a burst of cheering which he acknowledged by raising his hat, and keeping it raised while the band of the Grenadier Guards played the National Anthem. While his Majesty remained standing members of the International Olympic Committee, the British Olympic Council, and members of the Comite de'Honneur filed in front of the royal box, and then, at the request of Lord Desborough, the King, in a clear voice, said, "I have now much pleasure in declaring the Glympic Games of Londou to have commenced." Loud cheers followed this announcement, and immediately afterwards the 2,000 competitors listed to take part in the games, and who had previously been massed on the grass oval, advanced in line to the royal box and lowered their flags to the salute as the band once more played "God save the King."

Then as the King took a seat the athletes filed past to the march, "Entry of the Gladiators." There was no excess of Imperialism in the plaudits of the crowd ; the demonstration was rather international. France, Germany, and Belgium were greeted as effusively as the United States and the United Kingdom, and Greece, Holland, and Hungary shared equally in the cheers. Then there were Spain, Sweeden, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia, Portugal, and Peru, Norway, Mexico, and Italy, Finland, Canada, Bulgaria, and Bohemia, to say nothing of Australasia, but if any greeting was greater than the others it was that accorded to Denmark—Queen Alexandra's country—which, in its procession, had a band of girl athletes, prettily attired in cream frocks with tan stockings and shoes, who marched with perfect precision and with a grace that eclipsed all other competitors. The Swedish contingent was headed by a number of officers of the Swedish Army in uniform, who are among their country's representatives in the games. The foreign competitors marched past in alphabetical order, and the procession was a very remarkable one. The physical development of the men forming the sections attracted and held the attention of the audience instantly, and bursts of cheering came from all parts of the ground as the athletes filed by under their national flags. Most of them wore some kind of uniform. The Italians had black coats white breeches, and black stockings ; the Germans and Austrians were dressed entirely in navy blue, and carried white straw hats ; the Norwegians and Swedes had white flannel trousers and singlets, displaying to the best advantage their finely developed figures ; the Americans had varied attire, the distinctive athelstic costume of the universities of Yale and Harvard being conspicuous among them ; and the Australians were headed by their swimmers in blue university dress. The British were led by two representatives of Oxford and Cambridge, in their light and dark blue coats, the fencers forming a large section.

The King and Queen, with the other members of the royal family and their guests, remained until half-past five when they drove off to the royal pavilion for tea. They left the exhibition soon after six o'clock.

Following quickly on the conclusion of the opening ceremony the arena was cleared of all but the officials, and the real business of the Olympic Games commenced with heats in the 1,500 metres race. There were eight of these, and the British representatives gained quite their full share of the honours by carrying off five. The most satisfactory victories were those of H. A. Wilson the English mile champion and J. A. Deakin, but neither exerted himself and the best performance of the series was accomplished by Hallows, the Oxford University athelete who broke the Olympic record for the distance. In the swimming the competition was comparatively poor, and all three winners of heats were Englishmen. The home team also had nothing to complain of in the 2,000 metres cycling heats, for of the seven pairs who merged successfully from the preliminaries there were three British two French one German and one Belgian.

A reception was held by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House at night of the International Olympic Committee, the British Olympic Council, and the athletes and officials taking part in the Olympic Games. There were in all 1,000 guests.

Tuesday July, 14.—The games were continued the weather conditions being variable The principal events were throwing the hammer, won by J. J. Flanagan, U. S. A, ; the 3,500 metres walk, in which G. E. Larner (Great Britain) was victorious ; and the final of the 1,500 metres foot race, gained by M. W. Sheppard U. S. A. There were also bicycle races, and several gymnastic displays.

Lord Desborough presided at night, at the Holborn Resturant, at a dinner given by the British Olympic Council to a large number of the competitors and officials. The guests numbered upwards of 500, and included representatives from France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Belgium, Canada, South Africa, and Australia. There were also present several British competitors.

Wednesday, July 15.—The leading events decided were a three-miles' team race, in which three Englishmen secured the first three places ; a 100 kilometres bicycle race, won by a Swedish competitor ; a 2,000 metres bicycle race, won by two French representatives ; and six heats of a five-mile foot race. A javelin-throwing competition, various swimming events and gymnastic displays were also included in the programme.

At the Olympic Games on July 16 United State representatives had to themselves the final of the discus-throwing and an American also won the weight-putting. In the heptathlon individual competition, Italy took the gold medal, Britain the silver medal and France the bronze medal. Great Britain won the final of the 400 metres swimming race, subject to a protest. The final of the 1,600 metres cycling race was won by a Frenchman, but, the time limit having been exceeded the race was declared void and will not be ridden again. In the second heat of the 100 kilometres cycling race four British representatives, one Swede, one Frenchman, one Canadian, and one Belgian qualified for the final. Seven representatives of Britain and one Australian qualified for the final. Seven reprentatives of Britain and one Australian qualified for the final of the ten miles walking race.

In reference to this meeting, the "Daily Chronicle" says :—It is no use disguising the fact that the Olympic Games have been, so far, a complete fiasco as regards attendance. Yesterday, while the world's champions were beating all records of modern and ancient sport, there was around them a vast amphitheatre of empty seats. They were cheered on only by the Pressmen of our own and other nations by the competitors in the other sports, and by a few—very few—spectators. The general public was, to all intents and purposes, absent.

HIGH PRICES FOR ADMISSION.

PROSPECT OF REDUCTION.

London, July 18.

The White City authorities were yesterday inundated with inquiries as to whether any change was to be made in the prices of admission to the Stadium, having regard to the criticisms and suggestions which have been made in the newspapers.

It should be clearly understood that neither the executive of the Franco-British Exhibition nor the British Olympic Council can settle this question separately ; the united decision of the two bodies is necessary. Both recognise that something must be done to fill the Stadium during the coming week. No purely financial considerations are behind this, but the credit of the nation as a sport-loving people is suffering serious damage in the eyes of the visiting athletes. The nation owes it to these picked athletes of the world that their prowess should be acknowledged by a full attendance of the general public, rather than by a disheartening array of empty benches.

After a "Daily Mail" representative had interviewed both Lord Desborough and Mr. Kiralfy yesterday, the executive of the Exhibition and the British Olympic Council met, and remained in session for some hours. Proposals were laid before the executive of the Franco-British Exhibition, some of which met with the approval of that body, and were afterwards submitted to the British Olympic Council for consideration.

No definite decision as to the course to be taken could be arrived at last night but it is confidently expected that before Monday an announcement as to the means that will be adopted to fill the Stadium during the coming week will be made.

LORD DESBOROUGH'S VIEW.

Lord Desborough said to a "Daily Mail" representative :—

"The British Olympic Council has all along been anxious to bring the prices within the reach of all classes. The fact is, London is apathetic in the matter of athletics, and surfeited with entertainments. Take the case of the Royal Agricultural Society. It came to London and failed: it has gone to Newcastle-on-Tyne and succeeded.

"Of course the weather has been wretched, and counts for a good deal. The athletic and social sides of the Games have been most successful, but the public have not up to the present supported the greatest athletic event in the world's history by its presence.

"During the coming week the programmes, morning and afternoon, are such as should sell every seat in the Sadium. The mere sight of the splendidly-kept enclosure filled with international athletes, many of them world famous, is alone worth the shilling we charge.

"To alter the programme is impossible, much as we desire to meet the wishes of hundreds who are daily engaged until five o'clock or later. To alter the prices and effect other improvements is not impossible—in fact, is desirable—but the alteration in prices will raise the problem of what to do with the twenty miles of tickets which are now printed and fill two pantechnicon vans. The Crown Prince of Sweden has thought so much of the past week's events that he has not, I belive missed one attendance. Yet the cheaper seats have been empty.

CHANGES PROMISED.

Mr. Imre Kiralfy said:—

"My experience is that expensive seats never fill until the cheaper seats are taken. The first object, therefore is to fill the cheapest seats.

"No one is to blame for prices. We called in the best expert opinion, and these prices were fixed on these of the Horse Show and the Military Tournament. The Britirh Olympic Council was justified in being guided by these experts but on my own initiative I am prepared to promise that the fact that readmission coupons for the Stadium can be had during any meeting shall be more widely advertised ; that events that are proceeding shall be advertised in the Exhibition grounds, and made known by a fanfare of trumpets; that big reductions in prices shall be made for parties belonging to schools, colleges, work-shops, business houses, and other institutions ; and that the question of cheaper programmes shall at once be considered. More than this I cannot do until I have consulted the British Olympic Council and they also have agreed. I promise the changes I have sketched now, and I think the Olympic Council will see their wisdom.'

TARIFFS ON INDIAN PRODUCTS.

An interesting White Paper has been issued by the India Office relating to tariffs levied by certain countries on Indian products. The method adopted in each case has been to compare the duties which it is estimated would be levied upon the exports from India of any country with the value of such imports as given in the returns. The figures for the principal countries are as follows :—United Kingdom, 13 per cent ; Austria-Hungary, 5 ; Belgium, 05 ; France, 5 ; Germany, 6 ; Holland, ·38 ; Italy, 6 ; Russia, 300; United States, 11; Japan, 27. The high duty levied by Russia on Indian products, amounting on the average to three times the value of the goods, is due entirely to the Russian duties on tea from India, which are estimated to amount to 373 per cent. of the value of the goods. This represents a considerable increase over the figure for 1902, when the proportion was estimated to be only 246 per cent. After Russia the United Kingdom percentage is the largest. The principal Indian products subjected to duties on entering the United Kingdom are tea, sugar, tobacco, and coffee. The duties levied in each case are estimated to amount to 75, 27, 262, and 19 per cent. respectively of the value of the goods as exported from India. Next to the United Kingdom comes the United States, with a percentage of eleven. The principal Indian commodities subject to duties on entering the United States are rice, hides and skins, jute manufactures, mica, and wool.

KILTED VISITORS TO THE LORDS.

M.P.S' Letter on Black Rod's Manners.

"RUDENESS OF ADMIRALS."

THE Celtic spirit has been touched to the quick by Black Rod's censure of the Irish kilt as a dress which, in his opinion, is unbecoming to the House of Lords, says the "Daily Chronicle." Will Sir Henry Stephenson's prohibition—for that is what it amounts to—extend to the Scottish kilt? If so, the heather will soon be ablaze. It is impossible to exaggerate the affection of the Highlander for his ancient costume. When, during the South African war, it was proposed to put the Highland regiments into khaki trousers, because their tartan kilts afforded a too conspicuous target for the enemy there was nearly a revolt, and a compromise was effected by serving out khaki aprons as a cover for the gorgeous tartans.

But the Highland regiments would have preferred to go into action wearing this dress which to the true Celt is inseparably bound up with poignant memories of old folk and old times. That is a spirit which is not to be disregarded lightly by an official of the Houses of Parliament, and one Scottish member is prepared, in the interests of his own people and of the Irish to challenge Black Rod's view that a dress so honourably associated with great events of history is not fit to be worn in the House of Lords. Mr. J. Galloway Weir the member for Ross and Cromarty shares Mr. Hazleton's indignation at the slight cast on the kilt.

"I have had a somewhat similar experience to that of Mr. Hazleton," said Mr. Galloway Weir yesterday, to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "Immediately after the Boer war I had a visit at the House from a young cousin, who had been a volunteer with one of the Highland regiments in South Africa. He did good work, and got his medal and clasps. When he came to see me he was wearing his khaki uniform. I took him about the Houses of Parliament and to the House of Lords. Objection was raised, by Black Rod, I believe, to my young friend's entrance into the House of Lords in his khaki uniform; but I took him there, and kept him there."

BLACK ROD'S MANNERS.

Mr. Hazleton's latest letter to Sir Hentry Stephenson is in the following terms :—

Dear Admiral,—I am sorry the Black Rod standard of manners is so low that you have not replied to my last letter.

Why do you object to kilts, anyhow?

You don't even wear trousers yourself, and as for the rest of your costume, it is hardly a model of conventional austerity, is it?

Even if you are opposed to the Celtic revival, why be so rude about it?

Of course, you are an Admiral, and I see from the papers that there is an epidemic of rudeness amongst Admirals. I thought, however, that they kept it for one another.

Can't you be satisfied with reducing the livery of Parliament to the level of a fancy dress ball, without trying to reduce its courtesies to the level of the Channel Fleet?

If you must be a dress reformer, and object to kilts, why not begin with the King, who, as you ought to know, wears kilts on his Highland holidays.—I am dear Admiral, yours, Richard Hazleton.

P. S.—If you object to the Celtic costume the next time I introduce a visitor wearing it, I shall have to take a more serious view of your conduct.—R. H.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

In explanation of Mr. Hazleton's letter, it should be stated that the Member for North Galway complained of Sir Henry Stephenson's action in sending a messenger to inform him that the Irish kilt, worn by a young friend whom he had introduced to the Stranger's Gallery of the Lords, was "not a proper one to wear" in that august assembly. Black Rod's reply, written on the same day, was in these terms :—

Sir,—In reply to your letter, I must remind you that the admission to the House of Lords of friends of Members of the House of Commons is entirely a matter of courtesy, and it is my duty to make any inquiries about them I may consider necessary.

To this Mr. Hazleton sent the following answer :—

House of Commons, Monday, July 13.

Sir,—Yours of to-day's date does not touch at all upon any of the points raised in my letter of Friday. I think that in the circumstances I have some right to ask the grounds of your objection to the national dress of Ireland being worn by visitors to the House of Lords.

As I would wish to avoid any unpleasantness in the future, may I ask you if I am to understand that you will not permit me to introduce into the House of Lords friends of mine who may be wearing costumes similar to that to which you take exception?

This was written on Monday, and as, up to yesterday, Black Rod had no reply, Mr. Hazleton wrote the letter quoted above, beginning "Dear Admiral."

LICENSING BILL GUILLOTINE.

Statement by Mr. Asquith.

When the House of Commons assembled to-day the Prime Minister submitted a motion allocating time for the discussion of the Licensing Bill in its remaining stages. The resolution proposed to give twenty-five days in all for the further consideration of the measure—nineteen days for the Committee stage, five days for the Report stage, and one day for the Third Reading.

The motion, he said, materially raised the constantly recurring question of the use and abuse of the guillotine during the past ten years. Hardly any legislative measure of first-class importance and of a contentious character had been passed without recourse to the closure, and it had come to be regarded as a normal and indispensable part of the Parliamentary machine. He ventured to claim for this guillotine resolution that it was not less scientific in form, and would, he thought, be far more considerate in its operation than any of its predecessors.

It was desirable that the Bill should reach the House of Lords in the autumn sitting at a period which would give reasonable time for its consideration, and provide no legitimate ground for saying that they had been hustled.

THIRTY DAYS' DISCUSSION.

Having mentioned that already there were fifty-two pages of amendments to the Bill on the paper, or 980 in number, he said that they had had five days' general discussion, so that with the twenty-five days allotted for the remaining stages they would have thirty days' discussion in all of the measure. In the opinion of the Government that was a reasonable time. Their object had been to secure that all the more important and contentious provisions should be discussed in Committee.

Mr. Balfour roused exultant Unionist cheers by quoting from a volume of Parliamentary reports a speech by Mr. Asquith, when, during the last Parliament, he opposed a guillotine motion on the then Licensing Bill.

Lord Robert Cecil proposed to omit the resolution, with a view to permanently settling procedure.

After discussion, the amendment was defeated by 221 votes to 101. Mr. Asquith moved the closure, amid loud cries of "Gag, gag!" The closure was carried by 209 votes to 88, and the resolution by 209 votes to 89.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. SIEVIER.

Mr. Joel's Strange Story.

PURCHASE OF A DIAMOND.

The re-examination of Mr. J. B. Joel by Mr. Gill, K.C., provided further sensation for those who were present at Bow-street Police-court on July 14th when the hearing of the charge of blackmail against Mr. Sievier, the editor of the "Winning Post," was resumed.

Mr. Joel explained the circumstances in connection with the sale of a diamond, which led to a charge being made against him in South Africa many years ago, and he went on to tell an extraordinary story of a visit paid to his house in Grosvenor-square by the man called Dan Murray. After several other witnesses had been called, the defendant was, at a late hour in the afternoon, committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court next week. The magistrate agreed to accept bail in two sureties of £5,000 each. Upon defendant stating in triumphant tones that these would be forthcoming there was loud cheering in court, which the authorities were unable to suppress. When Mr. Sievier shortly afterwards left the building he was accorded quite an ovation by the large crowd that had collected.

The accused, Robert Standish Sievier, was charged with threatening to publish libellous and defamatory matter concerning Mr. J. B. Joel, for the purpose of extorting £5,000; with promising to abstain from printing and publishing such matter, with the same object; with causing Mr. J B. Joel to receive a telegram, well knowing its contents, demanding money with menaces; and with demanding £5,000 from him with intent to steal the same.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Bodkin. (instructed by Mr, Harry Abrahams, of Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons and Co.) conducted the prosecution. The counsel for the defence were Mr. Montague Shearman, K.C., and Mr. R. D. Muir (instructed by Messrs. Wontner and Sons).

MR. JOEL RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. Jack Barnato Joel again entered the witness box, for the purpose of being re-examined.

Mr. Gill: I want to ask you about something you have been cross-examined about, something that occured in the year 1884. In March, 1884 were you at Kimberley?—Yes.

At that time were you about 21 years of age?—Yes.

Had you recently started in business as a diamond dealer?—Yes.

Were you licensed as a diamond dealer?—Yes.

Under the Diamond Act, as a dealer have you to keep a register of the diamonds you buy and sell?—You have.

The Magistrate: That is the Kimberley Act?

Mr. Gill: Yes. With regard to diamonds of the value of less than £100, would those purchases be recorded as purchases of parcels of diamonds?—Yes.

With regard to diamonds of the value of £100 or over should they be separately reported?—Yes.

At the end of the month would you, as a dealer, make a return to an inspector of your sales and purchases?—Yes.

Was the inspector a detective named Fry, the chief of the detective police?—Yes.

In March, 1884, did you sell a diamond through a broker named Harris to a man named Hertz?—Yes.

Was that a diamond you had bought in a parcel?—Yes.

What kind of stone was it?—Rather an extraordinary-looking stone.

A remarkable stone?—Yes.

In what way remarkable?—I cannot exactly explain. It was similar to an ordinary stone, but perhaps a little better colour.

Was that the stone which was subsequently the subject of inquiry?—Yes.

And had the inquiry reference to this single stone?—Yes, solely.

Was the stone, in your opinion, worth more than £100?—No.

At what price was it sold by Harris to Hertz?—£300.

Did you record the sale in your register, and after you had made your return were you sent for by Mr. Fry?—Yes, some time after. I went to his office.

Were you questioned as to the entry of this purchase in your register?—Yes.

Did you give an explanation?—I did.

That explanation was not accepted?—No.

Was some relative of yours sent for?—Yes, my brother.

And were you bailed?—Yes.

Were you then summoned with regard to the failure to make this entry in your register?—Yes.

TRIAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Witness went on to say that after a preliminary inquiry he was committed for trial on bail. The trial took place before three judges and occupied some time, expert witnesses being called on each side with regard to the value of the stone. After a time the judges raised a question as to the form of the indictment, which was quashed. The matter had then been going on from early in March down to May 7. Witness was next summoned again with regard to the same charge in a different form, and was bailed in two sureties of £1,000 each. The second trial was fixed for May 27 and before that date witness had a conversation with Fry, who was the prosecutor.

Mr. Gill: This going on over this period, had it affected your health?—Very much indeed.

And you did not appear to take your trial?—I did not, and I have regretted it ever since.

Was that charge of not entering the purchase of that diamond in your register the only charge ever made against you?—The only one.

From the time the "Winning Post" was started down to the present time have you been described as a buyer of stolen diamonds and a thief of the worst description?—I have.

Mr. Gill said he wished to read one paragraph which appeared in the "Winning Post" of March 24, 1906. This referred to Mr. Joel in the following terms:

Staunch though he (Barney Barnato) may have been, according to how the wind blew, he did not display that unfettered zeal in the case of your nephew, Isaac Joel, commonly called John Barnato Joel, who was an illicit diamond buyer and a robber of the worst type. When this sneaking thief had been run to earth red-handed, instead of rallying on the side of the prosecution. Bannet Barnato saw danger in the distance, and forsaking his duty, assisted John Barnato Joel to make good his escape. The miscreant was the worst kind of criminal. He flinched from committing deeds of robbery himself which demanded a certain amount of courage to perform and carried with them the open risk of being caught. What he shrank from like a coward he incited others to perpetrate. He lay in ambush to secure the proceeds of the robbery at a price. The maker of thieves, the blood-sucker of their gains. He is to-day wanted to serve a long term of imprisonment in South Africa. He is to-day a fugitive from justice. He is to-day a partner in Barnato Brothers.

Re-examination resumed: Is that a sample of what you have had to put up with for four years?—Yes.

It has been repeatedly said in this paper that your fortune was derived from buying stolen diamonds?—Yes.

With regard to the place where you live in the country, Childwickbury, was it said you had bought it out of the proceeds of stolen diamonds?—Yes.

In 1886 had you got any means?—None whatever.

Were you left money by your brother, Woolf?—Yes.

And by your uncle, Mr. Barney Barnato?—Yes.

Before you were made a partner in Barnato Brothers were you employed in the firm?—Yes.

DE BEERS.

Except to purchase the produce of De Beers mine do Barnato Brothers deal in diamonds at all?—No.

Do the De Beers Company sell all their output to what is called the Diamond Syndicate?—Yes.

Was your uncle and were your two brothers governors and directors of De Beers?—They were.

Until more than twenty years afterwards did you know that there had been an advertisement in the "Police Gazette"?—No, I did not.

You have been asked whether a publican named Cubitt Cook had dined at your house. Is Mr. Cubitt Cook an owner of hotel and other property?—Yes.

Is he well known as an exhibitor of hackneys and a man who has sold hackneys for very large prices—Yes, he sold one for £100.

Were you very much interested in hackneys at one time?—Yes.

You used to drive them and take prizes?—Many.

Did Mr. Cubitt Cook manage your hackneys for you, and in reference to that did you often see him?—Yes.

He is described as a publican who dined at your house? Only when he has been on business and alone.

Is there any shadow of foundation for the suggestion that a man named Murray had dined with you? None whatever.

Were you present on Nov. 13, 1904, when Murray made a full statement to your solicitor, Mr. Abrahams?—I was.

Was the fact that he had done this communicated to Mr. Sievier's solicitors?—Yes.

When did you first come in contact with Murray?—About Nov. 4 or 5, 1904.

Was he a man you either knew or had ever seen?—No.

What did you say?—He said he wished to say something with reference to an article that had appeared in the paper. He told me he had had a quarrel with the prisoner, and was going to give him a hiding, and would I give him something for himself? I told him he must not talk to me like that, touched the bell and my servant showed him out.

Did you give instructions to your butler with regard to him?—Never to admit him again.

Were statements made to you from time to time by Lancaster, the butler, with regard to Murray?—Yes.

Do you remember a night when you were returning home early in December, 1904, in company with a friend?—Yes.

Did you let yourself in with your latchkey?—I did.

Up to the time you were in the act of opening the door had you seen Murray?—No.

As you opened the door what happened?—He slipped into the hall. He said he must see me; it was most urgent. I took him to my room, my friend waiting for me in another room. He told me a most piteous tale—his wife was dying, and he owed £8 or £9 rent. I gave him £10, and told him never to show his face there again.

MISTERIOUS TELEGRAM.

On the following day did you receive a telegram signed "Dan"?—I did.

Did you know the name of Dan?—I did not.

Or what it meant?—No.

Is there the slightest foundation for suggesting that you ever told this man to do anything to Sievier?—There is not, sir.

On that night had you a dinner party at your house?—I had.

Whilst at dinner was your attention attracted by a noise in the hall?—It was.

Did you go out to see what the disturbance was?—Yes.

Did you see Lancaster and Murray?—I did.

What was Murray doing?—I asked him what he wanted, and asked Lancaster why he admitted him. He said he opened the door to a ring, and a man pushed him on one side and entered the house, making a noise, Murray said, "I want to see you."

What was his manner?—Oh, awfully violent, using the most violent language. He went down the passage towards my room. When he got inside he said, "I have done the job, and I want money to get away." I thought the man was mad, and told him he would get no money from me. I did not know what he was talking about. He said, "I will serve you the same as I have served Sievier," the whole time making use of the most awful language.

Tell me the sort of thing he said.—He said the most terrible things. He said he would "put my light out," amongst other things. I went to touch the bell, and he said, "I'll brain you if you move another step, and smash everything in the room." The room was full of many valuable things.

Were there pictures and other things there of very great value? Many many thousands. He looked very much like doing it. I asked him what he wanted, and he said "£200." I gave him £35 all I had in my pocket. He said he would call to-morrow for the balance.

"FRIGHTENED TO DEATH."

At the time he was in the room and acting in the way you have described what effect did it produce upon you?—Well, I didn't know what I was doing. It is one of the first times in my life I have been frightened—frightened to death.

You were frightened to death?—Scared to death.

About how long was he there?—A quarter of an hour I should think.

Did he then go away?—Yes.

Did he say what he would do if you gave him money?—Yes; he would go away and never molest me again. He was going to leave the country.

Did you go back into the room where you had been dining?—I did.

Did Murray give you an addresss where to send the money?—Yes.

On the following day did a messenger boy come to your house?—Yes.

Afterwards did you speak to a friend of yours, Mr. Falcke?—Yes.

Did you give him some money?—I asked him to pay it for me.

These matters we have been speaking of are the matters Murray subsequently gave an account of?—They are, yes.

The next day, Dec. 8, did this announcement appear in the "Evening News"?

Mr. Shearman: I don't see how this is evidence.

Mr. Gill: It is inconvenient to state how I propose to make it evidence. The suggestion was that the whole of this was a conspiracy that Murray confessed to, and that this was one of the steps in the conspiracy. I will have it marked, but I won't stop to put it in.

Witness formally indentified a copy of the paper in question.

Mr. Gill: The next day the 9th were you spoken to by Mr. Lemaire and by a Mr. Bailey, a gentleman known as Teddy Bailey, I think?—Yes.

And were you in communication with your solicitor?—Yes.

Mr. Gill next read an extract from the "Winning Post" of Dec 10, 1904, in which the defendant referred to a "dastardly and sensational episode which occurred this week" but stated that the particular moment for publishing particulars of the same had not arrived. "When it did it would be found to be the most sensational and diabolical story of actual events which had occurred in London for many years past.

Mr. Gill: Was Detective-inspector Littlechild instructed to make some inquiries as to Sievier's whereabouts?—Yes.

And it was on Dec. 13 that Murray made a statement in the presence of your solicitor?—Yes.

Mr. Gill: What did Murray say?

Mr. Shearman objected to this question.

Mr. Gill pointed out that Mr. Joel was asked in cross-examination, whether he had employed Murray for the purpose of throwing vitriol on Sievier.

Mr. Shearman: If he wants to corroborate his denial he can do so by calling Murray.

Mr. Gill: I am not going to call anyone employed by Sievier.

Defendant: Excuse me, he was not employed by me. It is an absolute lie.

The magistrate decided to admit the evidence.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

Mr. Gill; What was the account Murray gave of this matter?

Witness: He said it was a conspiracy, that the whole way through he had been in Sievier's employ, at a salary of £10 a week, and that if he could succeed by any means in obtaining money from me it was worth £50,000 to them. Sievier was going to give him £25,000 of it. Sievier had given him the telegram to send to me. That was practically his statement.

Was anything said about the £10 he had got from you?—He said as soon as he got the £10 from me took the notes to Sievier, who changed them into gold, and said, "We have got the——now."

Did you cause inquiries to be made with regard to Murray and his history?—Yes.

Do you remember after that being spoken to by a Mr. Wells?—Yes.

On the 14th, did a man named Len Davies come to see you?—Yes.

Did he make a statement and produce to you a document?—Yes.

What kind of document?—The "Winning Post."

Mr. Shearman again objected.

Mr. Gill: I have taken this to a point where Sievier makes the amouncement that nothing will induce him to publish this story on the 10th. I am showing what happened during the ensuing week. Mr. Joel was asked a question with regard to this article, and he said he saw it before it appeared in print. (To witness): Davies produced a document. Was it in writing or in print?—In print.

And did he take that paper away with him?—He did.

Mr. Gill: I call for a letter of Dec. 16 written to Sievier's solicitor.

This was not produced.

Mr. Joel, replying to further questions, said he never came in contact with Mr. X., the solicitor whose name was handed to him written on paper He would not know the gentleman if he saw him. On Jan. 30, 1906, witness received a letter from a Mr. M. Salis Schwaber. Witness identified a number of extracts from the "Winning Post" referring to himself.

REFERENCE TO AN EXTRACT.

Mr. Gill said he only proposed to read one of these extracts, which appeared on Sept, 28, 1907. It was as follows:

Some sensation was caused in the City last week by the announcement that the notorious Frank Von Veltheim had been arrested in Paris on a charge of attempted black-mail on Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel.

Pending the verdict in the case, I have, of course, nothing to say as to its merits; but as rumours are flying about that the whole of the private life of Joel will be laid bare at the trial, I am entitled to set the matter at rest here, ones and for all.

The section of the Act under which a warrant was issued against Von Veltheim makes it a misdemeanour for any person to publish, or to threaten to publish, any libel upon any other person or to propose to abstain from publishing any matter touching any other person with intent to extort money.

It will be seen, therefore, that the attempt to extort money on the threat to publish anything (not necessarily a libel) about any person is the crime, and that for the purposes of the case it is immaterial whether the matter to be published be true or not. This is the law of the land, and as much as one may deplore the fact that Mr. S. B. Joel and his brother Jack, alias Isaac, have never yet embraced the many opportunities afforded them to clear themselves of the numerous allegations made against them, both in their business and private capacities, one can but rejoice that the law cuts the ground from under the feet of the blackmailer by assuring his intended victim protection against mud-slinging whilst prosecutor in a case of blackmail.

It would astonish some of my readers to learn how much of this sort of thing is going on daily in the City of London. Hardly a prospectus of a new company appears, hardly is a financial deal of average magnitude under way, when these financial brigands swoop down upon their intended victim and make him pay hush-money at the point of the revolver. Few financies are aware that in every case where they can prove that they have been blackmailed, they are able to secure a conviction without any disagreeable exposure whatever. The law, as I have explained, is quite explicit on the point of not permitting the introduction into the trial of the issue whether the prosecutor be, or be not, an upright business man; all that has to be proved is that the accused promised to abstain from publishing "any matter" about the prosecutor in consideration of a payment of money or other valuable security to ensure a conviction; unless, of course, the jury believe that no such promise was made.

This may be news to financiers in the City; but they may rely upon it that the law is as stated, and I trust to see them set it in motion more frequently, and thus rid the City of a pest that has too long battened upon the credulity and fear of company promoters and financiers.

Mr. Gill: I don't think my friend will cross-examine on that. It is a very accurate statement of the law; something like the case I opened here.

VISIT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Henry Mark Mayhew, librarian at the British Museum, produced the "Register of Newspapers consulted," from which it appeared that some one signing himself R. S. Sievier had consulted the "Police Gazette" of July 4, 1884. No tracing was allowed in the museum without special permission.

Mr. Gill: Is there in that paper a woodcut portrait of Isaac Joel?

Witness: Yes.

Does that appear in three or four numbers?—Yes.

Frederick Frank Hollamby, of the Post Office, produced the original of a telegram sent by the defendant from the grand stand at Ascot to the "Winning Post" on June 18. It read as follows.

The victory of the horse Your Majesty in the St. James's Palace Stakes was a disgrace to racing. He is the property of Isaac Joel who races under the assumed name of J. B. Joel, which is unregistered. Apart from this, his owner is as unscrupulous on the Turf as he has been in his dealing in the City and at Kimberley. For the King's horse, Perrier, to be beaten by one belonging to such an individual is a tragic blow to the Turf, and one the recurrence of which should be prevented by the Stewards taking the same action as they have done on previous occasions, when the circumstances were far less aggravating, even if they were true in fact. Our King takes defeat as only the First Gentleman in England can, but its subjects must feel that it is a scandalous state of things that a horse should beat his at the Royal meeting belonging to one who has estreated his heavy bail in South Africa when charged with one of the most grave offences of theft that can be perpetrated in that Colony, and for whom a warrant is still out in the name of our late revered Queen.

NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPH.

James Bridger, an employee of Messrs. Walbrook, the printers of the "Winning Post," said the telegram in question was received on the afternoon of June 18, and appeared in the issue of the "Winning Post" dated the 20th. The same afternoon the manuscript was received for a paragraph, which commenced:

IKe Joel, the owner of Dean Swift and of millions made out, of illicit diamonds and crooked dealings.

Francis Joseph Sellicks said he was secretary of the "Winning Post" Company (Ltd.), and sub-editor of the "Winning Post," Mr. Sievier was managing director of the company and editor of the paper.

Mr. Gill: Who writes the "Letters to Celebrities in Glass Houses"?

Witness: Sometimes one person and sometimes another; they are not always by the same hand.

Under what names does Sievier write in the paper?—Tweedledum and Tweedledee and Robert le Diable.

Witness, continuing, said the "Winning Post" (Ltd.) had an account at the National Provincial Bank. Cheques were signed by two directors or by a director and the secretary.

Or by Mr. Seivier and yourself?—Yes; that would be right,

What other director is there at the present time besides Mr. Seivier?—Captain Willis.

Mr. Shearman took objection to the questions that were being put to the witness, whereupon Mr. Gill stated that Mr. Bendon had been cross-examined for the purpose of suggesting that a loan upon "Winning Post" shares would be the sort of transaction anybody would enter into as a profitable speculation. The prosecution proposed to show that at the time the money was obtained from Mr. Joel, not only was the prisoner hopelessly insolvent but that the company was also insolvent, and that he was operating upon the account of the company.

Mr. Shearman: On the matter of the bail my friend's client swore an affidavit in which he said the interest of Mr. Sievier in the company was very small.

Mr. Gill: Don't say that, because the affidavit is here. It was a question who was the registered proprietor of the shares. (To witness:) I suggest that out of the money received from Mr. Joel a sum of £300 was paid to the "Winning Post"?—Yes.

What was it for?—Because the "Winning Post" happened, perhaps, to want a little money on that day.

Was it money he was lending to the "Winning Post," or a gift to be "Winning Post," or what?—I should say it was money he was lending to the "Winning Post" for a time.

Do you know that at that time the "Winning Post" account was overdrawn?

Mr. Shearman again protested and his objection to the question was upheld.

Witness said he was in the employment of the company. He received a cheque for £100 from Mr. Sievier on June 29.

"What was that for?" asked Mr. Gill, adding that he proposed to show how the money obtained from Mr. Joel was disposed of, and this was how part of it went.

The Magistrate: I think you had better not press it.

MR. JOEL'S LIKENESS.

Witness added that he was present when Inspector Drew searched the "Winning Post" offices, and found a likeness of Mr. Joel and two other likenesses.

In cross-examination, witness said that in the summer of this year "Winning Post" shares were being sold at 45s. per £1 Ordinary shares. Inspector Drew showed him a search-warrant, granted for the purpose of discovering whether the £5,000 was on the premises, and under the authority of this warrant he presumed to take away the pictures. A protest was made against his exceeding the authority of his warrant, and he said he would take the responsibility. Two of the pictures were drawn by "the Jabberwock"—Mr. Roland. They were intended to illustrate a series of sketches witness proposed to write on labour leaders.

Mr. Shearman: Were they drawn to represent Labour leaders?—Yes.

And not murderers?—No. (Laughter.)

Frank Ashwin, manager of the Strand branch of the National Provincial Bank, was called for the purpose of producing a copy of the "Winning Post" account, but Mr. Shearman argued that it was not evidence, pointing out that the defendant only held 21,000 out of 55,000 shares.

Mr. Gill said his point was that Sievier was in extremities with regard to money matters. It might be said that he had this properly connected with the "Winning Post," and it was therefore important to show the state of the account, and that there had been returned cheques and dishonoured bills.

The Magistrate: It is rather hard upon the owners of the other 34,000 shares.

Eventually it was agreed that the account should be put in but not referred to.

Sidney Arthur Samuel, partner in the firm of Fieldings, moneylenders Southampton-row, stated that on June 24 he lent the accused £550 on a post-dated cheque for £575.

Mr. Shearman: Were you quite willing to lend him £550 without security?

Witness: Certainly.

May I take it, then, you were confident of his ability to repay? Certainly. We have always had every confidence in Mr. Sievier.

Mr. Gill (re-examining): Mr. Graham Samuel told us he owed you over £5,000.

Witness: That is not quite correct.

What is the amount?—About £4,900.

ARRESTED AT SANDOWN.

Witness said to him, "I have a warrant for your arrest. I don't wish to create any scene or to read the warrant here. I would ask you to walk to the top of the paddock with these two officers and I will come there to you almost immediately." He said, "All right, I will go quietly. Don't make a scene. Don't take hold of me." He went with the other officers, and witness made his way to the members' stand where he saw Mr. Mills, who accompanied him to where the prisoner was being detained. The warrant was then read and Sievier said, "I have never seen Joel, and the charge is absolutely false." He asked if he could speak to Mr. Mills, saying, "It is only a question in regard to bail." Witness replied, "Not now at the proper time." He was afterwards taken to London, and when formally charged at Bow-street he said, "I have already answered that charge." On the following Monday morning witness obtained a warrant to search the "Winning Post" office, and he there found the portrait of Mr. Joel and the two other portraits that had been produced. They were all together on a shelf in the safe. The "Police Gazette" was published only for the information of the police, and the public would not be given access to it. Witness produced a copy of the "Police Gazette" of July 4, 1884. It contained matter identical with the document left at 34, Grosvenor-square, by Mr. Mills. The picture of Mr. Joel found in the safe was an exact reproduction of the woodcut of Isaac Joel in the "Police Gazette" except that a moustache had been pencilled in. On the same page in the "Gazette" there were pictures of two other men who were wanted for embezzlement.

Mr. Gill: Is there in existence in this country any warrant against Mr. Joel?

Witness: I can find no trace of any.

Cross-examined witness said he obtained a search warrant on a sworn deposition that he hoped to find the proceeds of the offence at the "Winning Post" offices. He was searching for two or three hours, and examined a number of documents.

Mr. Shearman: If anybody should obtain a search warrant for money and use it to inspect decumnts to get evidence that would not be fair?

Witness: I should not like to express an opinion. It all depends on the circumstances of the case.

PLACE OF CONCEALMENT.

I am curious to know where you were concealed. Were you in the same room?—I was in between the partition of the wall dividing the two rooms.

It was not necessary for you to be disguished. You could not be seen?—I could not be seen. The wall was hollow and part of the partition was cut out.

What I want to know is whether there is a regular listening place there?—No; it was found to be a suitable place for the concealment of myself.

I hope it was airy and roomy?—It was made airy; it was not very roomy. (Laughter).

And was there a hole bored so that you could see these documents?—The wall is covered with thick plush and there was a rent made in the seam. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gill said that was the case for the prosecution and he asked for a committal to the next session of the Central Criminal Court commencing on Tuesday.

Mr. Shearman said he did not know what view the magistrate took of the case. It seemed to him to depend upon Mill's evidence substantially alone and if the case for the prosecution was correct Mills was an accomplice.

The Magistrate: I think there is sufficient corroboration, and the case must go for trial.

Mr. Shearman: In those circumstances, I don't propose to call any evidence here.

The accused, who reserved his defence, was then formally committed.

Mr. Shearman, in renewing the application for bail, said there had been no evidence that the defendant was likely to run away. He was the editor of a paper, he held 21,000 shares of the company owning the paper, and he was an owner of race-horses and well known on the Turf. Counsel further urged in support of his application that it was possible that it would not be convenient for the case to be tried until the September session.

The Magistrate: Can he find two sureties in £5,000 each?

Mr. Shearman: I don't know.

The Defendant: Yes (Cheers.)

The Magistrate: I will accept two sureties in £5,000 each and himself in £10,000.

Mr. Charles Henry Blacklock of Kilburn, chairman of the directors of Henry Blacklock and Co. (Limited) publishers of Bradshaw's Guide and Mr. Harry Jasper Selwyn, of the Hotel Chatham Regent-street a major in the Worcestershire Yeomanry were at once accepted as sureties. Major Selwyn stated that he had no fixed residence in this country but he was the owner of house property producing £6,000 a year.

The necessary formalities having been complied with, Mr. Sievier was released, and left in company with his friends.

MEMORY
MEANS
MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
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SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

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THE QUEBEC FETES.

Famous Guests Arriving.

REHEARSAL SCENES.

Mr. William Maxwell, special correspondent to the "Daily Mail" in Quebec, in a cablegram records the arrival at that city of Lord Roberts and other guests of the Canadian nation who have been specially invited to be present at the Tercentenary festivities.

The British Squadron of Honour, composed of four battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, has already reached Quebec, but the Prince of Wales, in the Indomitable, conveyed by the cruiser Minotaur, is not timed to arrive until July 23. The ceremonies by which the event is to be commemorated will, however, begin before his arrival, on July 21.

Quebec, July 17.

Victor Hugo accused us of always carrying our climate with us. The Frenchmen in the liner Empress of Ireland, therefore, were not surprised that we should have to grope our way through fogs from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence. Not till we entered that mighty river did the sun shine, and enable the Scotsmen, who are over wont to console their exile by reflecting on the beauties of their native land, to draw comparisons with the purple hills of west coast of Scotland.

Last night, when the ship came to her moorings, I saw the citadel and ramparts outlined in fire which prompted an artist devoid of historic imagination to speak of Earl's Court. This morning, however, it seemed as if the British climate still pursued us, for a mist overhung the river and city, veiling the battleships that lay under her walls. But the acrid smell told that forest fire, not fog, was the cause. Quebec was not disturbed by the few score miles of blazing trees—that is an ordinary incident. Her concern was for the distinguished guests who were arriving to celebrate her third centenary.

LORD ROBERTS ARRIVES.

Lord Roberts landed this morning, amid the booming of cannon, as befitted the hero of a hundred fights, and the representative of the British Army. He was received by Lord Grey, the Governor-General, and a Guard of Honour, and drove through the streets to the citadel. There presently he was joined by the Duke of Norfolk, who comes to represent the Roman Catholics of England in this most Catholic community; Lord Lovat, chief of the Fraser clan, whose ancestor was the comrade of Wolfe, the victor of the battle of Quebec; Lord Bruce, son of Lord Elgin, whose forbear was Governor-General; General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, and others who have been bidden to these historic festivities.

The Chateau of Frontenac took the overflow of guests from the Citadel, and was thronged with personages, among whom were Mr. de Villiers, from South Africa; Lord Ranfurly, from New Zealand; Mr. George Wolfe, a descendant of Wolfe; and Comte Bertrand de Montcalm, a descendant of Wolfe's opponent, the other hero of Quebec.

HISTORY IN THE STREETS.

The city is in the throes of preparation. History stalks through the streets in picturesque garb. Lord Roberts ought to have been startled as he passed the Law Courts this morning to see a seventeeth century herald step jauntily from between the scarlet tunics of two soldiers.

In any other city of the Western Hemisphere such a spectacle would be incongruous, but in Quebec, where the past makes no effort to hide in out-of-the-way corners, these apparitions seem quite natural after the rehearsals, which must be whitening the hair of Mr. Lascelles, the head of the pageant, if I may judge from the remarks of his megaphone. Three centuries stream into the city to mingle with our commonplace generation on the beautiful promenade overlooking the St. Lawrence.

THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE.

An Exchange Telegraph Company's telegram from Queenstown states that H.M.S. "Indomitable," which left Portsmouth at noon on Wednesday, with the Prince of Wales, passed Queenstown, heading against a strong westerly wind.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada, left Liverpool yesterday by the Allan liner Virginian for Quebec, having hurriedly booked passages for himself and two of his grandchildren, Miss Howard and Master Howard.

FRENCH SQUADRON'S ARRIVAL.

Quebec, July 17.

The city is already en fete, the streets being profusely decorated. Temporary stands are to be seen in all directions, and visitors are pouring in from every side.

The British squadron was to-day joined by the French cruisers Leon Gambetta and Admiral Aube. The British and French admirals exchanged visits amid the firing of salutes by both vessels. The spectacle presented by the combined naval force is attracting much attention, and crowds assembled on the Dufferin Terrace to see the vessels.

Thousands of people were unable to obtain admission to the first dress rehearsal of the Tercentenary Pageant yesterday. The sale of tickets was stopped at four o'clock, and hour before the performance opened, spectators having flocked to the stands from the early morning to secure seats. The scenes of the pageant were much admired. The Indians from the West, who appeer in the romantic early historical tableaux, attracted great interest. The parts of Bishop Laval and the Jesuit missionaries were taken by priests of tha Quebec Seminary. The smoothness of the first rehearsal gives promise of perfection at the subsequent State performances.

Owing to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Company's steamer "Empress of Ireland" arrived last night Lord Roberts did not land till 9·30 this morning. A salute of nineteen guns and a guard of honour awaited him. Great interest was evinced on the occasion of the arrival of the Empress of Ireland. Canadian Pacific officials and others met the steamer at Rimouski. 150 miles distant. The "Empress of Ireland" has a most important list of official guests, including the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lovat, Lord Ranfurly, Sir James Wolfe Murray, Colonel Kincaid, General Sir Thomas Fraser, Colonal Bruce, Sir Riginald and Lady Pole Carew, Major F. M. Carleton, and Lady Denegal, with many correspondents and artists. The voyage was cold and foggy.

Lord Roberts and the Duke of Norfolk actively participated in various sports on board—Reuter.

DEAR MEAT.

Campaign in the Commons.

London, July 18.

Possibly as the result of efforts to secure the removal of the prohibition on the importation of Canadian cattle, the prices of American and Argentine beef in London were lowered yesterday. The whole meat trade of the United Kingdom is now controlled by well-known American firms, and questions on that head are to be asked by Lord Robert Cecil in Parliament. The British Government has made no further move to withdraw the prohibition.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty July 11.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881:—Fleet Surg R Hardie, MD, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request July 10. The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—E S Graham (Jan 30;) G F W Wilson Feb 29.

July 14.

The Rev H S Crole-Rees, B A, has been appointed a chaplain in his Majesty's fleet.

War Office, July 14.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

Major-Gen. W V Brownlow, CB, to be colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir J R S Sayer, KCB, deceased (June 13.)

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen. J K Trotter, CB, CMG, from commanding in Sierra Leone, to be commander, Portsmouth Coast Defences, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir H H Sattle, KCB, DSO, (June 29;) Capt. J T Burnett-Stuart, DSO, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consorts Own), a General Staff officer, third grade, at Head-quarters, is promoted to the second grade (June 24.)

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Second Lieut. (on probation) A. A. Mackintosh to be second lieutenant (July 4)

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. R. G. P. Wood to be lieutenant, vice J. Greene, seconded (June 20).

18th (Victera Mary. Princes of Wales's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut. (on probation) V. C. Alcock to be second lieutenant (June 20).

20th Hussars—Second Lieut. (on probation) H. M. Soames to be second lieutenant (June 16).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. F. R. Reynolds, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (July 14); Captain A. E. Panet to be major, vice H. B. Williams, D.S.O., promoted lieutenant-colonel, half pay (July 4).

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut. C. R. K. Bacon is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Lieut. A. N. S. Roberts to be lieutenant, vice C. R. K. Bacon (June 20).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt A. D. M. Browne to be adjutant, vice F. G. Theobald (July 15).

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. G. R. Taylour is seconded for service with the West African Regt.; Supernumerary Capt. R. F. Meiklejohn, D.S. O., to be captain, vice G. R, Taylour (June 27).

The Norfolk Regt.—Capt G E Bruce to be major vice F L Northcott, deceased; Supernumerary Capt R D F Oldman, D S O, to be Captain, in succession to Major G E Bruce, employed under the Colonial Office (July 1.)

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut R E Horsford to be lieutenant, vice J S Liddell, promoted (May 21.)

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt D Burges is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers; Supernumerary Capt C B Messiter to be captain, vice D Burges (April 1;) Capt A W Pagan to be adjutant, vice R Wilkinson (July 12)

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—Supernumerary Capt H K Umfreville to be captain, vice H P Travers, appointed adjutant 3rd batt. (June 13.)

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut A J Hunter is seconded for service on the Staff (June 1); Supernumerary Lieut W D Barber to be lieutenant, vice A J Hunter (June 24).

The Manchester Regt.—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt V J Tighe, D S O notified in the "Gazette" of June 5, 1908, is cancelled, that officer being continued in his appointment.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr. and Honorary Capt G McFarlane retires on retired pay; First Class Staff Sergt-Major A C Thynne to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt G McFarlane (July 15).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut. Col. G D Hunter, D S O from the Seconded List to be lieutenant colonel (July 5); Lieut Col J Gibson, M B retires on retired pay (July 15).

Army Pay Department.

Capt S D Worgan paymaster, to be Staff paymaster, with the rank of major vice Lieut Col B E Winter, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (July 1,)

Memoranda.

Col. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bart., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, is placed on retired pay (July 15). The undermentioned brevet colonels, half-pay, to be colonels:—E. J. Phipps-Hornby, V.C. (July 14); C. P. Triscott, D.S.O. (July 15); Major F. W. Kerr, D.S.O., from the Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (half-pay), and to retain his appointment as a General Staff officer, second grade (July 4); Capt. C. E. McI. Morrison, half-pay, retires on retired pay (July 15); Second Lieut. J. H. S. Dimmer, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt. (June 20); Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. G. McFarlane, the Army Service Corps is granted the honorary rank of captain (July 13).

Special reserve.

Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers of the late Submarine Mining Militia Divisions, Royal Engr., having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia, dated July 15. 1908:—

The Falmouth Division—Major and Honorary Lieut.-Col C H L Baskerville, Lieut I N H Watson, second Lieut E C Bullmore.

The Humber Division—Capt C A Sebastian-Smith, Lieut J A Buttery.

The Milford Haven Division—Lieut G R F Fitz-Gerald.

The Needles Divisions—Major and Honorary Lieut. Col A FitzR W H Somerset-Leeke, Lieut. C H Guinness.

The Plymouth Division—Capt J H Prior D S O Lieut J F Rudge, Lieut G S Eckford, Lieut G A Rance.

The Portsmouth Division—Lieut W G Tucker, Lieut. F R Hime.

The Western Division—Capt G P A Phillips, Capt F S N Macrory, Capt T Adams, Lieut R B T Rye, Lieut H C G Allen.

Admiralty, 13th July.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Commander Thomas Charles Smyth has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 7th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal—Naval Reserve—

Sub-Lieutenant Keyt Ashwin has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 11th July.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant John Eustace Genge has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 5th March, 1904.

Admiralty, 14th July.

Commander Philip Streatfeild, M.V.O., has this day been promoted to the Rank of Captain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Octavius Siggers. Dated 2nd July, Henry George Kendall. Dated 13th July.

Assistant Paymaster John Ritchie to be Paymaster. Dated 13th July.

Admiralty, 15th July.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Thomas Eady, M.V.O., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 17th July.

Carpenter Charles Samuel Prynn has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet.

War office, Whitehall, 17th July.

Establishments.

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick McElwee, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant to the Chief Inspector. Dated 13th July.

Cavalry.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Captain Alan F. Fletcher is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Yeomanry. Dated 6th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Ralph E. Tyler to be Major, vice F. R. Maunsell C.M.G., promoted. Dated 4th July.

Sergeant-Major Frederick Keough to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice P. McElwee, seconded. Dated 18th July.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guar [redacted]
A. Cecil to be Lieu
Dated 11th July.
Second Lieutena
his Commission.
Coldstream Gu
bation) John Bu
Dated 18th July.
The Worcheste
D. Milward to b
Colonel W. D.
July.
Supernumerary
Captain in success
holds a Staff appo
The East Surr
Arcedeckne-Butle
18th July.
The Welsh Regi
lius A. S. Carleton
Colonial Office. D
The Black Watc
William Green is
tant of Territorial
Supernumerary
to be Captain, vic
The Duke of C
ment), Lieutenant
for service as an
Dated 21st May.
The Prince of W

ment), Lieutenant Ferdinand C. T. Ewald is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 27th June.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant George F. Hudson-Kinahan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Barrington H. Baird is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st July.

The Gordon Highlanders, Major Alan D Greenhill-Gardyne is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 8th July.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Charles E. Hall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd July.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Andrew W. Newton retires on temporary retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 18th July.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Crops, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Barnes, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Dated 18th July.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Kathleen M. Procter, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 18th July.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Philip W. T. H. Wortham, The Duke of Welington's (West Riding Regiment), Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, vice Major A. S. Baker, who holds Staff appointment. Dated 9th June.

Army Pay Department.

Major Henry Q. Pinhorn, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 11th July.

Memoranda.

Colonel Robert C. Hellard, C B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 17th July.

Colonel Herbert S FitzGerald. C.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 18th July.

Brevet Colonel Samuel C. N. Grant, C M G from half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 17th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur R. Austen half-pay retireson retired pay. Dated 18th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederic E. Kent, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 18th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Field, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 23rd April.

Major Hubert B. O. Williams, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 18th July.

Lieutenant Albert E. Bosher, The Norfolk Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Captain with the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force Dated 6th May.

Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned Lieutenants resign their Commissions. Dated 18th July:—

Ernest Chodwick-Brown,
Emald E. Richardson.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Engineers.

Unattached List.

Captain Arthur Overton Luckman, from The Thames Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers (Militia), to be Captain. Dated 18th July.

Special Reserve.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Andrew Winstanley Newton, temporary retired pay, late The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 18th July.

5th Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 24th June:—

Bertram W. Bourke, Thomas C. Richardson.

CAPTAIN W. DONALD SMITH, Commanding B Company, Madras Volunteer Guards, sent the "Indian Volunteer Record" the following sporting challenge for publication:—"I should be glad if you would, on my behalf, issue a challenge to any Volunteer Corps in India, Burma or Ceylon as follows:—The aggregate scores for the annual course of musketry (present Regulations) of the best 20 (Officers, N.-C. O's and men) in any one Company. I back my own Company, B Co., Madras Volunteer Guards against any in India, Burma or Ceylon. Please note that the 20 men should all belong to the same Company, and the firing should be completed by the 31st August, 1908. Any Corps taking up the challenge will have to furnish names of competitors with Company and the detailed scores made at each distance and period. Competitors may have two practice shots if they so desire it, at each distance, before commencing the competition.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 30.] [BOMBAY, JULY 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 13/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		1/8
3 do. Govt. Securities ...	62 3/4		3/16
Bar Silver in London	24 5/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	52 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	unchgd	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/2	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Silver (per oz.) 77/10 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,100,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,800,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Other Deposits	...£46,100,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Other Securities	...£28,800,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,000,000	Dec. £ 800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	... 9.000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·02—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·28	5·10	5·03	4·98
—01	—04	—04	—05	—04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·96	4·94	4·95	4·96	
—04	—04	—04	—04	

Liverpool market is closed until Tuesday.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. do. last year ...	300
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	......

Spot Cotton—10·60 unchanged

Futures—Month of Oct.....9·36—01 }
Do do. Dec...9·17—01 } Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·31—04
Do. do. Dec. 9·20—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	18,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	nil
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	29,008 „
„	Actual Exports	7,000 „
„	Week's Imports	16,000 „
„	Stock	471,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 „
„	Sold on Speculation	nil
„	Sold for Exportation	280 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 „
„	Actual Exports	100 „
„	Week's Imports	nil
„	Stocks	16,000 „
Afloat	Americans	30,900 „
„	Indian	9,000 „

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38 3/4—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 3/8—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48 1/4 July-August—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8—1/8

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13/3

Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/10—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,300	London ...	Yokohama Bank.
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,53,440	London ...	National Bank.
1 Case Gold Bullions	13,500	Bushire ...	Khosaro Bros
2 Bundles Sov...	2,250	Linga	M.A. Fackree
Rupees	3,550		
1 Parcel Gold Bullions.......	2,091	Muscat......	G. H. Methawani.
1 Bundle Rupees	750	Muscat...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Sov ...	450	Bahrein	
Rupees	1,050		
16 Bundles Sov...	3,255	Bahrein ...	Sundry importers.
Rupees	31,945		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [31ST JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers at 2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The market remains steady at 1-3 27-32 T. T. 1-3 7-8 on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. The supply of private bills is very limited but the Government have sold £800,000 on the Secretary of State at 1-3 29-32 on demand. There has been a moderate enquiry for bank remittance which has been met at our quotations.

Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1/2

Government Paper :—

To-day being the monthly settlement a moderate business has been done in the Bazaar. Rates opened at 95 5-16 ready and 95 1-8 for the 1st September and during the day improved to 95 7-16 ready and 95 1-4 for forward. After the settlement was arranged rates again became easier, the market closing at 95 3-8 ready and 95 3-16 for the 1st September. Calcutta market is steady at 95 1-2.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·6
1st Settlement	„ 95·3

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver in London fell 1/16 to 24 5/16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1/8 lower at 52¾. Locally the market opened at 62¾ ex-duty but the feeling has been weak and the rate closes 1/8 down. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	8	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	4,02,000	......
Other Deposits	......	42,000
Sundries	......	57,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	3,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	34,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	4,42,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	42,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	472,000
Bullion	51,000	......
Balance with other Banks...	17,1,000	......
Sundries	......	73,000
Cash..............	2,63,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs, 3·10 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 29/32 and 1 lakh T.T. at 1s. 3d. 15/16. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was Rs. 10,000. For next week 16 lakhs is again advertised for sale.

The mail of the 17th July brings £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,00,000
Bombay	„ nil.
Madras	„ 50,000
Total...Rs.	1,50,000

The mail of the 24th July brings £130,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	„ nil.
Madras	„ 10,000
Total...Rs.	10,000

The mail of the 31st July brings £520,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £ 10,000 silver and £ 10,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	„ 3,00,000
Madras	10,000
Total ... Rs.	3,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	320	173,024	356,876
Central India ...	554	60,327	134,520
Barsee and Nugger ...	105	116,569	251,254
Berars...	9	315,219	467,829
Central Provinces ...	102	242,245	308,965
Total Oomras...	1,100	907,414	1,519,444
Dhollera	1,371	183,591	337,401
Broach	...	207,531	278,915
Compta and Dharwar.	7,731	194,728	176,458
Westerns	1,294	20,296	14,510
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	2,278	329,281	508,556
Bengals, Rajputana...	712	39,259	116,505
Sind	390	49,262	14,595
Persian	9	1,918	2,745
American	...	46,083	19,384
Egyptian	338	7,111	1,252
Other Sorts	46	952	1,487
Totals...	15,269	1,987,419	2,991,252

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	15,269	12,668	+2,601
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th July ...	1,987,419	2,991,252	—1,003,833
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	nil	2,827	—2,827
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	3,600	1,237	+2,363
Total ...	3,600	4,064	—464
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 30th July.			
Europe	593,250	1,105,032	—511,782
China	38,384	40,180	—1,796
Japan	368,138	587,230	—219,092
Coast Ports ...	34,554	61,115	—26,561
Total ...	1,034,326	1,793,557	—759,231
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	7,655	26,293	—18,638
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports...	700	nil	+700

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 30th June 1908.—12,190 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 23rd May 1908 —26,119 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 30th July 08.	1,987,419 „
	2,365,419 „
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 30th July 1908	1,034,326 „
	1,331,093 „
Afloat	8,355 „
	1,322,738 „
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	930,500 „
Stock in all hands on 31st July 1908...	392,238 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Variations in the Home Markets during the week have been slight, and we append the result of the fluctuations. Crop accounts continue favourable and as long as this is the case we may look for only small fluctuations in the daily markets. Trade conditions show no signs of improvement at present but during the last day or two, a movement appears to be again in force in Liverpool to corner the July-August position, and prices for near delivery which were giving way, have recovered. The Liverpool market is closed until next Tuesday.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	6·04 ...	6·02 ...	—·02
Futures, July-August ...	5·62 ...	5·63 ...	+·01
Do. Dec-Jan. ...	5·01 ...	4·96 ...	—·05
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·60 ...	10·50 ...	—·10
Futures, Oct.	9·35 ...	9·36 ...	+·01
Do. Dec.	9·17 ...	9·17 ...	unchgd.
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 5/8 ...	10 3/8...	—1/8
Futures, Oct.	9·27 ...	9·31 ...	+·04
Do. Dec.	9·16 ...	9·20 ...	+·04

The local market having been closed up to Wednesday last we have little to report on the past week. On the reopening of the market a small business was done in New Crop Oomras, and a moderate business was also done in the bazaar in the same descriptions. There are free sellers of New Crop Bengals, and prices are Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower. Broach is also easier, and rates for Oomras and Khandiesh are about Rs. 2 lower. The market closes quiet. For near delivery contracts there is nothing doing.

In ready cotton a small business has been done by shippers and mills. Prices are easier and holders are readily meeting any demand and are anxious to move stocks owing to favourable reports of the New Crop.

Receipts for the week have been fairly large and Bengals continue to arrive in some quantity, while arrivals of Coomptas and Dharwar are free.

Crop reports continue good. Rain has fallen in the Berars, just when needed after the late break, and the plants are florishing. Here and there, cotton plants want fine weather, but on the whole week's report is satisfactory, and weather conditions have been favourable throughout nearly all districts.

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 241/2	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 235	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	... 214	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	200/1	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 200/1	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	... 195	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 188	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 193/4	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 184/5	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 174	„

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with little doing, but during thr week a line has been done for London, August, at 7s. 3d., and by the Rubattino a line has also been done for September at 7s. 3d.

We quote :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.	August.
Antwerp ...	7s.	7/6	„
Dunkirk ...	7/6	8s.	„
Hull	7/6	8s.	„
Liverpool ...	7/6	8s.	„
Marseilles ...	7/6	8s.	„
London ...	8s.	8/6	„
Hamburg ...	8/6	9s.	„
Genoa ...	9s.	9/6	„

The "Rubattino" rates are 7s. 6d. seeds, 8s. 6d. Cotton, September and October.

The "Anchor Line" quotes 7s. 6d. seeds, 8s. cotton for August, and 6d. more for September.

The "P. and O." rates for August and September are 8s. seeds, 9s. cotton.

The "Hansa Line" quotes 8s. 6d. seeds and 9s. cotton for August, and 9s. seeds and 9s. 6d. cotton for September.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	37,905 cwts.
Linseed	8,706 „
Rapeseed...	10,172 „
Gingellyseed	2,576 „
Poppyseed	11,733 „
Groundnuts	1,712 „
Castorseed	22,044 „
Rice	7,330 „
Myrabollams	12,977 „
Cottonseed	75,726 „
Mowraseed	21,997 „
Gram	9,411 „
Jeowar	105 „
Maize	50 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The seeds markets having been closed up to Wednesday last, there is little to report. Linseed has ruled quiet and at the close we quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
September	„ 8 14 0 R. T.
New Crop, Mar-April... ...	„ 8 4 0 „

Rapeseed :—

The market has been quiet and only a small business has been done. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10 3 0 „
„ „ Cawnpore...	„ 10 0 0 „
New Brown Delhi, Apl-May	„ 8 5 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

There has been little doing in this market, and we quote at the close :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has been quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote :—

Rs. 31 0 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is steady and business has been done at—

Rs. 27 0 0

Mowraseed :—

The market continues firm at—

Rs. 5 15 0 to Rs. 6 0 0 B. T.

Wheat :—

The market has been quiet and prices are almost unchanged. We quote :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs. 6 4 0 R.T.
New „ April-May ...	„ 5 6 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet with a moderate business passing. All markets were closed up to Wednesday owing to the strike.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is dull but there is a general hope of a better demand springing up next month, owing to the favourable rainfall throughout the country.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—No material change has taken place in this market since our last report. The market is steady with a small business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull, and little business has been done owing to the Cloth market having been closed.

DHOOTIES :—We have no change to report. Prices at Home are easier, but no business is being done.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market shows a slight advance on the week; but prices here are unchanged. There was a complete cessation of business for a few days owing to the strike, but the market shows healthier signs as the off-take for the past two days has been good.

YELLOW METAL.—The same remarks apply to this metal.

COALS.

The market is quiet with little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	.. 21	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	... 20	0	0	„
Yorkshire	... 19	0	0	„
Scotch	... 18	0	0	„
Desherghur	... 15	4	0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	... 15	0	0	„
Seebpore	... 15	0	0	„
Hielger's Anthracite ...	... 14	8	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite ...	... 14	8	0	„
Hielger's Standard ...	... 14	4	0	„
Shaw's Standard ...	... 13	8	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	14	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair	3	8	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	4	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	0	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet but prices in some cases show some improvement. Bank of Bombay shares in the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,385 and later on at Rs. 1,390. At the close they have advanced to Rs. 1,400. Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 64 1-2 from Rs. 63 3-4, and Indian Specie Bank shares ruled at and about Rs. 54 to Rs. 54 1-2. Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 247. In miscellaneous companies Alcocks are steady at Rs.310. Badham Piles are in demand at Rs. 127, Bombay Burmah's have advanced to Rs. 10,300 and quarter shares to Rs. 2,600. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. Preference shares have been placed at Rs. 159 1-2 and Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 144. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Limited, ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 340, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275. Bombay Flour's have declined to Rs. 995. Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 218 C.D. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., shares are unchanged at Rs. 490. Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 585. In Mill Companies Alliance Cotton have declined to Rs. 160 and Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 465. Century's are unchanged at Rs. 375. Central India's have ruled at and about Rs.1,720. Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,077 1/2, and Currimbhai's to Rs. 955. David's after touching, Rs. 352 1/2 have improved to Rs. 357 1/2. Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs.735. Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs.1,370. Maneckji Petit's, after declining to Rs. 3,100, have again improved to Rs. 3,145. New Great Eastern have been put through at Rs. 180. New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 675 and Phœnix at Rs. 100. Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,310. Press shares are almost unchanged with little doing. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs. 102 1-2 X. D. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 572 1-2 C. D. Tapti Valley's have changed hands at Rs. 425 C. D., and Amritsar Patti's are quiet at Rs. 117. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—	Rs.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...	99-14 0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8 0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)..............	99-8-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1925)..............	113-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1933)..............	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 31st July from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	89
Eries	25
Unions	157¼
Southern Pref. (American)..............	50
Canadian Pacific Railway	175½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	101 1/16
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	123
Burma Railway	104
Nizam's State Railway..............	110
South Indian Railway (1910)..............	102
Southern Punjab Railway	133
Brighton A (Berthas)	76
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	42¼
Great Western (Ord.)	119½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	205½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3⅜
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	9½
Barnagore Jute Factory	3¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference......	4½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	5¾
Calcutta Trams..............................	5
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2 3s. 6d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	89¾
Chartered of S. Africa	14s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3⅜
East Rands..............................	4½
Rand Mines	6½
Tanganyikas	3⅝
Mysore Gold	4 11/16
Champion Reefs..............................	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)..............	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar..............	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)..............	2⅞
Nundydroog	23s. 9d. xd
Anaconda Copper..............	9½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	67¼
Johannesburg Consolidated..............	19s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7 11/16
Oroya Brownhill	18s. 9d.
Withwatersrand Deep..............	3⅞
New Kleinfontein..............	3¼
Great Boulder Proprietary	26s. 3d.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 31/32d. the rupee.

All applications for bills must reach the Comptroller General at Calcutta, not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 6th August.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India........	100	50	5 „	64¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.......	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National B[illegible]	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Sh[illegible]ghai Bking Co.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of [illegible]dia.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

OFFICIAL RAINFALL REPORT.

The following is the official rainfall report, for the past week :—

The rainfall, of the past week was in excess over the greater part of the field of the Arabian Sea current, and was generally normal, or in defect, in that of the Bay current.

It has not made any important changes in the seasonal departures from the normal, and the rainfall of the whole Monsoon period is still 20 per cent. or more, in defect, in Bihar, the East of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, South Hyderabad and the North of Madras, while, in the rest of the country, it is either equal to, or above the average.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The shallow depressions over Rajputana and the United Provinces, yesterday, moved into Upper India, where the pressure is now the lowest; but there has been a very large decrease in the rainfall given by the Arabian Sea Monsoon. This current occasioned light local rain in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and scattered rain in other parts of its field.

The Bay current continues weak and has only given general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma and North-East India, also scattered falls in the United Provinces.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Dibrugarh, three inches; Saugor Island, one and a half inches; Jalpaiguri, five inches; Dehra Dun and Chakrata, half an inch; Muktesar, one inch; Cherat one and a half inches; Mount Abu four inches.

Skies are clear or only lightly clouded, in North-West Frontier Province, South-West Punjab and Sind; but in the rest of the country, they are heavily overcast; humidity is normal, or in excess; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces and the Punjab; also scattered rain in the rest of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 31st July was 29·692 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	49·81	47·50	46·49	35·79
Friday, 31st July, 1908	0·31	0·12	0·10	0·25
Total......	50·12	47·62	46·59	36·04
Up to same date last year...	74·96	79·37	79·79	81·53

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 31.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·37	44·56	29·5	77·44

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 31st July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal or in defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are southerly or south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has received 0·15 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased and is in excess at Jhansi but continues normal elsewhere. Usual temperature conditions prevail. Calms are reported from all stations except Jhansi were winds are south-westerly and Mainpuri where they are south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·50 inch of rain. Skies continue heavily clouded in Rajputana but are only lightly so in Sind. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature has fallen and is generally below normal; the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are east-south-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen, the largest amounts being Bhuj 0·76 inch, Neemuch 0·38 inch. Cloud has decreased in the northern districts of West Central India and in Cutch and Kathiawar while it is now only moderate but skies remain heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity has decreased and is normal everywhere. Day temperature is equal to the average or in defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are generally south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been light and local; Saugor has had 0·12 inch, Hoshangabad 0·10 inch, Nagpur 0·16 inch and Chanda 0·13 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded. The normal amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature has risen in the south and both it and the minimum are now normal nearly everywhere. Winds are generally westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen: Bombay reports 0·25 inch, Ratnagiri 0·71 inch, Mormugao 3·85 inches and Karwar 2·68 inches. Cloud has increased in the south and skies are now heavily clouded over the whole division. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-westerly at Karwar and south-westerly or westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general in Hyderabad and local in the Deccan; Hyderabad has had 0·53 inch, Nizamabad 0·42 inch and Belgaum 1·45 inches. Skies are heavily overcast in Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air has increased and is equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature has risen and is now generally normal; while the minimum is normal at all stations. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased over the whole of the reporting area, only light falls being reported to-day from the central parts of the country and Malabar. The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon has weakened considerably.

Pressure has decreased nearly everywhere, the fall in the Punjab and Upper Sind being more than 1/10 of inch. Gradients are thus steeper than usual between Kathiawar and Rawalpindi.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, local rain in Gujarat and Rajputana. A few falls are likely in Central Provinces and the Deccan.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Persia," which left Aden on the 26th, experienced from long. 52° E. to 57° E. fresh to strong monsoon winds and fine weather; then to long. 63° E. moderate monsoon gale and fine weather; thence to arrival this morning, moderate or fresh monsoon, generally cloudy weather, with passing rain squalls only at long. 70° E. She had throughout the voyage considerable and at times high west-south-westerly to south-south-westerly sea and swell.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (29th)................	94·1	83·1	...	0·00
Jask	93·8	84·8	...	0·00
Muskat (29th)................	92·3	83·1	...	0·00
Multan................	101·3	87·0	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	92·1	78·1	...	18·59
Lahore	92·4	81·2	...	8·55
Sirsa................	93·3	81·6	...	12·79
Ambala	93·5	80·0	...	4·65
Delhi	93·7	82·7	...	14·03
Agra................	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri................	89·3	?	...	9·46
Jhansi	88·5	78·0	0·15	12·31
Cawnpore	91·9	81·0	0·01	10·67
Allahabad	92·6	80·5	0·01	13·34
Jacobabad	100·6	84·3	...	2·13
Karachi	82·0	76·0	0·01	5·11
Ajmer	86·4	75·7	0·50	13·71
Jaipur	88·2	78·6	...	14·74
Kotah	82·5	78·1	0·06	20·92
Bhuj................	81·1	74·5	0·76	7·56
Dwarka	81·3	76·2	0·16	9·39
Veraval	79·2	75·8	0·13	11·90
Rajkot................	82·9	74·2	0·10	12·35
Bhavnagar Para................	85·5	75·0	0·03	13·54
Surat	80·1	77·1	0·14	36·68
Ahmedabad................	88·6	75·7	0·17	14·23
Deesa	90·3	74·9	0·09	27·73
Neemuch................	83·0	71·7	0·38	13·59
Indore	79·1	71·1	0·06	18·22
Jubbulpore	83·5	74·3	0·01	26·60
Saugor	78·6	73·0	0·12	18·84
Hoshangabad	88·6	72·4	0·10	17·66
Khandwa................	83·2	74·1	...	11·46
Akola	84·7	72·6	0·02	18·41
Amraoti	83·8	70·8	...	16·58
Nagpur................	85·6	74·1	0·16	25·53
Chanda	87·0	74·0	0·13	27·19
Raipur................	82·7	74·6	...	21·77
Bombay	83·9	77·5	0·25	36·04
Ratnagiri................	80·8	73·9	0·71	54·72
Mormugao	80·5	72·2	3·85	85·62
Karwar	81·8	?	2·68	104·77
Malegaon................	83·4	72·1	...	7·09
Ahmednagar	83·4	70·5	0·03	4·58
Poona	78·5	69·8	0·10	7·27
Sholapur	86·3	70·4	...	6·27
Bijapur	81·2	68·2	0·02	3·20
Belgaum	70·8	65·6	1·45	37·04
Aurangabad................	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	71·2	0·42	19·46
Hyderabad	84·3	69·7	0·53	9·91
Mangalore	78·7	70·9	0·91	101·34
Calicut................	80·8	73·6	0·09	72·49
Cochin	82·7	74·3	...	54·93
Colombo	87·0	76·5	...	5·54
Masulipatam	93·3	77·1	0·06	8·18
Bellary	89·0	72·3	0·11	1·57
Cuddapah	91·2	72·6	0·06	3·16
Madras................	89·5	81·0	...	2·12
Bangalore	74·8	63·8	0·05	5·38
Coimbatore	82·9	70·3	...	1·46
Trichinopoly	96·6	77·8	...	2·97
Negapatam	97·4	79·0	...	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 17th July 1908.	Total from 1st April to 17th July 1908.	For week ending 17th July 1907.	Total from 1st April to 17th July 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	27	346	17	356
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	330	21	366
Vessels transported	19	246	7	302
Vessels attended to	2	34	3	34
Vessels warped	...	5	...	16

OF INTEREST.

In every newspaper in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens or, in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. H.A. Nakhoda, L.M. & S., Tutor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Dispensary Nagdevi St., says :—I find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills very reliable, my patients suffering from Kidney complaints soon recover by their use.

Good health is impossible if the kidneys are weak or diseased as they filter the liquid poisons out of the system that are the direct cause of irregular action of the heart, debility, dizziness, loss of memory and energy, backache and urinary trouble, and if neglected result in either diabetes or Bright's disease. The Pills are a specific for the kidneys and urinary organs only, and cure when all other remedies have failed.

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If you mention this Paper, your order will be sent postage and packing free

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASCINATION OF THE SALES.

THE summer sales bring a zest into the lives of countless women such as nothing else on earth has power to provide, writes our London Lady correspondent. From the country and the suburbs they stream in, their faces set in an expression of stern yet joyous endeavour; from early morning till golden eve they work harder than any soldier in the field; from year to year they go on, profiting nothing by past experiences of an injudicious nature. Once a frequenter of sales always a lover of sales, and the catalogues that shower into the letter box from midsummer onwards and the advertisements that adorn the papers are as so many trumpet calls to a willing army that increases year by year.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF WOMEN.

There may be women who never attend sales, who pass the most "sweeping reductions" and "positive sacrifices" coldly by—I know at least one such—but they are women not fashioned in the normal healthy pattern. Intellect has nothing to do with it; you may be a pronounced Suffragist and yet extract joy from the hat that is sold at eleven-three and the blouse that was a guinea and is now fourteen-and-nine. Money has nothing to do with it; there is the wife of one multi-millionaire who has a perfect mania for buying things reduced to one and elevenpence three farthings, a famous and splendid duchess has been seen in Islington matching a yard of ribbon velvet, and a princess purchases all her gloves in Westbourne Grove. If it is in the blood it will out, and such is the charm of the real or seeming bargain that a woman has been known to spend ten shillings on cabs to and from St. Paul's Churchyard in order to secure something for three and elevenpence three farthings that was priced at four shillings in Regent Street.

IN DEFIANCE OF THE PESSIMIST.

At a certain popular emporium the other day a young lady behind the counter (doubtless wishing to be revenged on her own particular Dobson) told me that sales were all a delusion and a snare, that the short lengths, of every conceivable material were not genuine short lengths but pieces cut off long rolls laid in for the purpose, that the things marked down to figures that rendered them tempting were so much rubbish, that the things that were at once good and cheap were out-of-date and hopelessly dowdy. When the cynical rush of words was ended, I left for another portion of the shop where lace was being "given away," and secured some really excellent bargains; from thence penetrated to the department where French underwear, much soiled and crumpled, was laid out for inspection, and anon found the carpet room. Good lace never goes out of date, underwear will wash, and who cares, when all is said and done, whether one's library carpet owns a pattern of yesterday or the day before?

THE SAPIENT BUYER.

Not all women who attend sales know how, when and what to buy. There is one who has a huge ottoman-couch in her bedroom piled high and running over with odds and ends for which she will never find a use. She bought them, not because she needed them or saw possibilities in them, but, because they were cheap. Another woman, with a reputation for being always well and expensively turned out, owes it to the fact that she has a definite aim in view every time she spends a shilling. Beautiful "bits" of embroidery, pieces of good silk, satin, and velvet, a few yards of fine muslin, are among the things that appeal to her, and later they emerge upon evening dresses; as petticoats, tea jackets, theatre wraps; and as frocks for the children.

LOWER RATES AT THE DRESSMAKERS.

Decaying finery does not interest her, but cottons linens and serges, coats, and the like, that can be worn in the country or at the seaside later on, as well as hose and a certain amount of footwear, she will buy. Furs she touches with exceeding caution, as the fashions vary so greatly from year to year. Now and then a really good model gown, that perhaps needs cleaning before it can be worn, falls to her at a price that renders it worth while. Nor does her astuteness stop there. She knows that the best dressmakers and tailors do not part with their skilled hands during the slack season and will turn out work at greatly reduced prices in order to keep them employed. So with their advice, and the help of reliable Paris and Vienna illustrated papers, she selects the fashions, which are likely to be worn in London during the winter, and completes during August her outfit for the next six months. Some women are born bargain-hunters, and whether they are fit to be politically equal with men, or not, it is certain that in many cases their capacity for business is in no wise below the male average.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr D W M Gumbley, B
Mr F A Annesley, B
Mr H C Gordon, B
Mr C W Smith, B
Mr E B Newton, B
Mr H O B Scott, B
Mr H Thompson, B
Mr M J Stephen, B
Mr W B Talbot, B
Mr W G Kamalaker, M
Mr T W deWinton, Bo
Lieut-Col T A Cregan, RE
Lieut-Col G B O'Donnell, I A
Major A P Browne, 38 C I Horse
Major LL Maxwell, 2 Lancers
Major J P Barnes, 6 Cav
Capt G B Brown, 58 Rifles
Capt C E Bateman Champain 5 Goorkha Rifles
Capt TWH Jones, Military Farms
Capt H Lewis, 37 Lancers
Capt A F S Hill, R E
Lieut B G S Clarke, 66 Punjabis (KhyberRifles)
Lieut W G P Young, 10 Lancers
Lieut N F C Mulloy, 32 Lancers
Lieut F V deBurgh, R I M
Lieut H M K Moilliet, RIM
Engineer J W M Godden, R I M
Engineer G H Hindman, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col W G King, I M S, B, leave on private affairs for 1 mo from 21-10-08
Major V G Drake-Brockman, I M S, B, 1 mo extraordinary leave on M C, without pay
Major W G Pridmore, I M S, B, leave on private affairs from 1-8-08 to 15-11-08
Capt F O N Mell, I M S, B, leave on private affairs from 19-11-08
Lieut R Hodgins, I A, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H F Lowes, B Cov, 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C without pay
Mr C R Haygarth, B, leave commuted into leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr M M Mathews, B 6 mo M C
Mr B H Moss, B, 12 mo extraordinary leave, without pay
Mr C C Collingwood, B, 2 mo 16 days M C
Mr W Lye, M Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E L Sale, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr M G Sykes, M Cov 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C without pay
Mr R T Harrison, Bo, 1 Mo on private affairs
Miss M Newland, Bo, 6 mo special furl
Major C Rattray, 26 Punjabis, 10 days
Major G Ogg, R A, 2 mo M C
Major A J Vanrenen, 8 Cav, 4 mo M C
Major J L Alexander, 33 Lt Cav, 4 mo
Major E W Grimshaw, 84 Punjabis, to 15-2-09
Capt W A Featherstonhaugh, 8 Cav, to 31-10-08
Capt H B J Batty, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut S B Coates, 102 Grenadiers, 4 mo
Lieut H F Story, 35 Sikhs, 4 mo
Lieut [illegible] C Walker, R E, 3 mo M C
Lieut G S Douglas, 18 Inf, 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister M O Lindsay, Q A M N S I, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major V G Drake-Brockman, I M S, B
Capt G Fowler, I M S, B
Mr B Adarji, B
Mr C H L Farran, B
Mr J M Xavier, B
Mr W Leach, B
Mr A M Lear, B
Mr J M Lacey, M
Rev E M Barham, Bo

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 17.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

A first British contribution of £10,000 is to be presented in aid of the Quebec celebrations. A deputation has waited on the Prince of Wales to request him to convey to the Governor-General this subscription from 20,000 British contributors. It is a good, but not an excellent, beginning, and we hope that before the celebrations close it may be considerably increased. As it stands, however, it represents "the feeling of respect and good will to the Canadian people, and the confidence and pride in the great future of the Dominion, which is felt by every class of the British people and by every school of political opinion." One cannot help but feel a pity that, while Canada is celebrating the foundation of her greatness, something of a similar kind cannot be done to bring home the importance of the occasion to home-keeping English people. We would all be at Quebec to look on at the festivities if we could, As we cannot, we must be content to share Canadian pride and rejoicing from afar. At the proper time there should not be wanting some inspiration to this fellow feeling.

BON VOYAGE.

Along with him the Prince of Wales takes the thoughts and the hearts of all Britons here and overseas. For he goes to Canada under circumstances of exceptional interest and importance. In all the series of pageants and revivals of historic memories nothing approaches in glamour of romance the pageant which the Dominion is making to commemorate the tercentenary of the foundation of her national existence. Art and nature will conclude a holy alliance to lend enchantment to the stirring scene, and in these days of Anglo-French amity it is particularly fitting that an illustration on this scale should be furnished of what we may call the beginnings of an entente. It may be doubted whether England has yet quite realised the value of this Royal pilgrimage. But realisation will not be long delayed, and the Prince has never performed a duty more important to the Empire or, we may believe, more grateful to himself.

TOO MUCH ROPE.

Socialism has been at it again. Mr. Thorne, ornament of the Labour Party, finding, perhaps, that attacks on the Throne have a sort of boomerang charachter in them, has now turned his kind attention to the Territorial Army. At a meeting of the West Ham Town Council he "hoped that no man employed by the Council would be foolish enough to join the Territorial force. He was convinced that large numbers of men who had already joined the force, when they found they were subject to military law, would back out of it." Mr. Alderman Byford called Mr. Thorne a coward. Mr. Thorne said he was as brave as the Alderman, and the Alderman consented to substitute the word disloyal for coward. We do not mind the use of the alternative. But the Alderman might, with justice, have stuck to both his guns. For the kind of attack launched on the Territorial Army by Mr. Thorne, together with his obvious reasons for launching it—"he had on objection to teach men how to shoot, so long as they shot the right people"—is a species of arrant cowardice. These shoddy agitators are unimportant enough. Their violence and their lack of any sense of humour is making them supremely ridiclous—a fatal taint. But they are mischievous also. And we are not persuaded that an excess of rope is not being allowed them, even if the allowance is made for the wise purpose of helping them to hang themselves.

A PATRIOTIC DEAN.

During the troubled times with which the last century commenced the deanery of Worcester, just vacated by the death of Dr. Forrest, was held by a strenuous divine, Dr. Arthur Onslow, who threw himself into all patriotic movements with an enthusiasm worthy of the "Loyal City." For this purpose he frequently employed the "domus" money of his cathedral. This was used to find clothing and accoutrements for "loyal volunteers"; a drummer and sergeant "for training men within the precincts;" flannel waistcoats for the troops in Flanders; the widows and orphans of sailors who fell in the battles of Camperdown, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; besides subscriptions towards the city Volunteers. Apparently Dean Onslow would have made an admirable Chaplain-General for the "Territorials" of Mr. Haldane.

THE PROFESSIONAL BIRD-CATCHER.

The ravages wrought among our wild birds—including some of the most attractive species—by the professional bird-catcher, together with the cruelty and waste of life involved in the trade in British birds, have compelled some attention of late; but few persons realise the character and extent of the traffic. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has recently been investigating the matter and the inspector's experiences, told in the summer number of "Bird Notes and News" (3, Hanover-square, W.) give a suggestive picture of the state of things in one or two counties. Much it is said still remains to be accomplished in order to deal adequately with the evil.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TRADE.

Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire appear to be the headquarters of the bird-catching trade in the extra-Metropolitan area. At one place, inhabited by a notoriously rough class of people, four brothers are said to have lived for twenty years by bird-catching and allied pursuits, and to employ other men of the village to augment the catches. The bird-catchers here were watched for a week. At the close of one day two men were captured on their way to the railway station, their boxes taken, and 174 birds released in the presence of a magistrate, an expert being called in to identify the birds, and speak to their being newly caught.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S., in the latest number of the 'Bibliophile," has an interesting article on "Robinson Crusoe." Among other things he makes this statement: "I need no other proof of the amazing genius of Defoe than this—that now at fifty years of age as then at six—he is to me but a shadow, Robinson Crusoe is the substance. Whenever I feel pleased with Robinson Crusoe's actions, or displeased, it never occurs to me to blame or praise his creator. He is the only reality to me, not the man who evolved him out of his inner consciousness with but the barest substratum of fact to build upon. When Mr. Bullen read the story in the ship's foc's'le to his shipmates there used to be great arguments as to Robinson Crusoe's doings as far as they were connected with seafaring, "all based upon the perfect assurance that these things actually happened."

FREEDOM FROM TECHNICAL BLUNDERS.

Another tribute which Mr. Bullen pays to Defoe is the wonderful freedom of the story from technical blunders in a comparative sense at any rate. "Blunders he does make and freely," says Mr. Bullen, "never, however, of any moment to the story; but I have sea stories sent to me for review at the present day written by men who claim to be seafarers which have more howlers in regard to nautical technique within the space of a magazine article than Defoe has in the whole of 'Robinson Crusoe.'" It is, Mr. Bullen thinks, a proof of Defoe's genius that although his name has been before world for nearly two centuries as the author of "Robinson Crusoe" he still remains nearly as anonymous as the author of the Book of Job.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

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'PAISLEY FLOUR'
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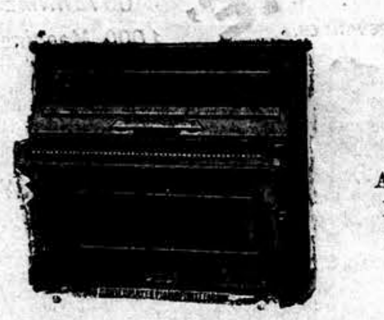

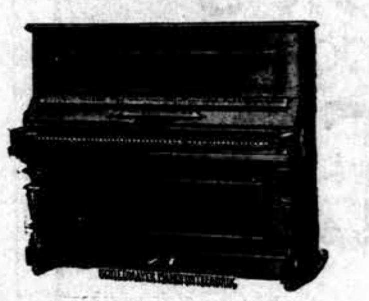

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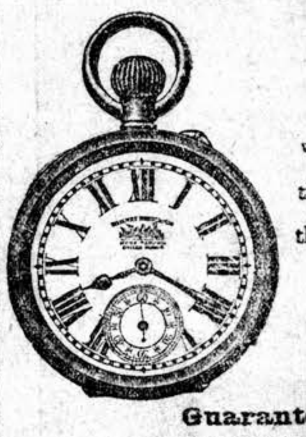

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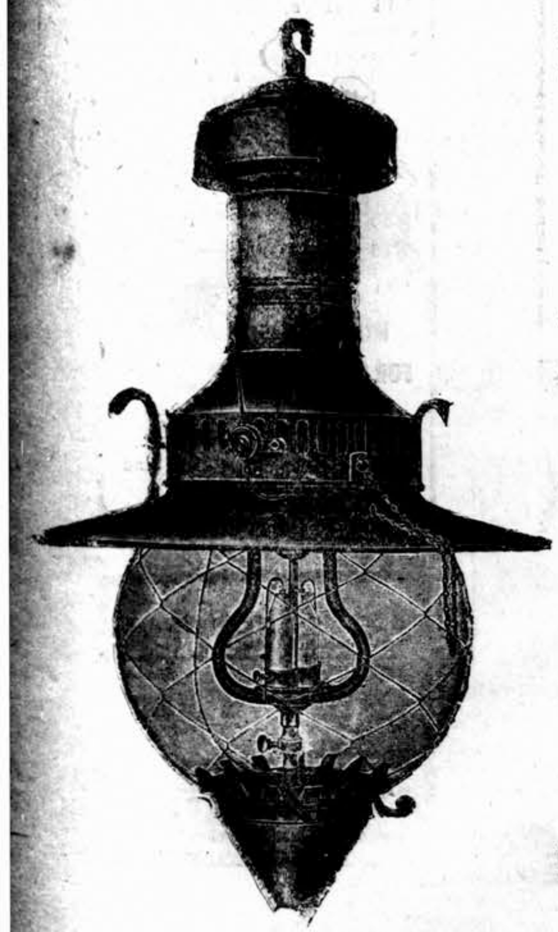

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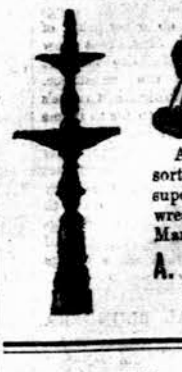

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